SUPPLEMENT TO

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THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

[Concluded from the " Bombay Gazette " March 30.]

IX.—Religion.

This is not a subject to be treated here as it deserves. But there are salient points in its public and external aspects, which prove how great an advance the English nation has made since the beginning of the century. Religious disabilities have been removed, and the Church of England depends far less than she did upon political privileges. In spite, or perhaps in consequence, of this, her influence has increased. Her clergy are more in earnest and more hard working, and her revenues are better distributed. At the same time dissent has lost little or nothing either in work or in influence.

There has been a great upheaval of old opinions; and this upheaval will continue. But no one who remembers what things were forty years since can doubt that there is more thought and more earnestness on all sides, with less disposition to persecute or sneer. Whilst there is more sincerity there is also more toleration. In prospect of the inevitable changes which are coming upon us, there is a better hope of reconciling the diverging tendencies of intellect and feeling than there has been before in this country, or than appears to exist at this moment in other countries.

In the matter of national religion the condition of Ireland is incomparably safer than it was fifty years since. The National Church and Legislature are no longer monuments of a conquering race and sect.

In Russia, if Mr. Wallace is to be trusted, things are very different. A religion still in that backward condition in which it is bound up with law and government, admitting therefore of no descent, and persecuting necessarily, because law and religion are one; formal to the last degree and as a consequence a priesthood illiterate, unthinking, and unable to elevate the tone or temper of the people—these are matters which even more than defects in political institutions and in civil government show how far Russia is behind the nations of Western Europe in all that gives dignity and power to man.

X.—Administration (Executive and Judicial).

There has been no suspicion of general corruption (except perhaps of a purely political and party kind) in the public service of this country since the beginning of this century. Putting absolute peculation aside, it is, I think, beyond doubt that insincerity and public spirit, and above all in the development of harmonious relations with the people, both the executive and the judicial services have improved greatly. Much no doubt still remains to be done in the way of organisation, but even in this respect we have made many real improvements.

Russia appears to be now in the condition in which England was centuries since, when court favouritism, bribery, and peculation were the rule. We have to go back to Pepy's diary at least for what Wallace, Schuyler, and Forbes tell us is still common there. Upon the effect of this difference in the power of the two nations, whether for peace or war, it is unnecessary to dwell.

XI.—Increased Harmony between Different Classes in this Country.

This is a subject which cannot be reduced into the form of a few dry figures. And yet in estimating the national strength it is perhaps the most important element of all. Much as still remains to be done, much, very much, has been done. To think of what we were at the end of the great French war, and of what we are now, is like being in two different worlds. To illustrate this fully would require volumes. All I can do here is to put together a few striking facts and quotations under different heads.

[a.] *Distress and its consequences.* Sir Erskine May says,[*] "The Regency was a period memorable for the discontents and turbulence of the people, and for the severity with which they were repressed. The working classes were suffering from the grievous burdens of the war, from the high prices of food, from restraints upon trade, and diminished employment. Want engenders discontent, and ignorant and suffering men were misled into disorder, tumults, and violence." And after referring to the mischievous and criminal outrages of the Luddites, he continues, " Bands of famished operatives, believing their distresses to be due to the encroachment of machinery upon their labours associated for its destruction. Bound together by secret oaths their designs were carried out with intimidation, outrage, incendiarism, and murder. Life and property were alike insecure."

[†] Poor rates had increased from three to fourfold during the long war, work was scarce, harvests were bad, and distress was terrible. But to us the striking feature of those times is that the one idea of the poor was to avenge themselves on the rich as authors of their misery, and that the one idea of the rich was to keep down the poor by hanging and shooting them. In 1812, 1813 and again in 1817, Luddism broke out in the Midland Counties. In the former years fourteen persons were executed at one time at York and in the latter year six men were executed at Leicester and three at Derby whilst eleven were transported for life and many others transported and imprisoned. In 1816 there was an insurrection in the Eastern Counties, for which five men were hanged and thirty-five condemned to death at Ely. In 1818 three rioters were killed by the soldiers firing on them at Manchester. In 1819 were the nightly drillings and meetings in the North, crowned by the notorius Peterloo. In 1824 the repeal of the severe laws against Combination was followed by such disorganisation at Glasgow that it was found necessary to revive them. In 1826 there were distress riots in Durham, in Lancashire, in Cumberland, in the Isle of Man. Every power-loom in or near Blackburn was destroyed; the soldiers were called out and in many places rioters were shot. In 1830 arose the notorious Swing incendiarism in the Southern Counties. I can well remember, when at school, how we used to look anxiously round the horizon for the blaze on the dark winter sky. In 1831 came the Reform Bill riots at Bristol, Derby, Nottingham, which, however, were rather political than economical. Again in 1840, 1842, 1843, was a period of distress, discontent and ill-feeling between employers and employed, accompanied by turbulance and ryots, the leading features of which are preserved for us in Mrs. Gaskell's Mary Barton, in the Life of Sir Charles Napier, in Bamford's Life of a Radical, in Carlyle's works, and in the various records of Chartism and the Corn-Law agitation. But dark as those times were they were times of transition. There was far less of violence and unreason in the poor; there was studied moderation in the Government. In the evil days of poor Lord Sidmouth, the shadow of the French Revolution still inspired terror; spies were freely employed, and the impression prevailed, however erroneously, that the Government desired to have an outbreak for the purpose of stamping out the popular agitation. In the Chartist period nothing is more striking than the anxiety with which the Government endeavoured to anticipate and prevent any necessity for using force or for instituting prosecutions.

Then followed the beneficent legislation which is connected with the names of Peel, of Cobden, and of Bright, and though we have had hard times since then, the scenes of armed conspiracy, of violence, and of sanguinary retribution, which distinguished the close of the great war, seem to have departed from us like the shadow of a bad dream. Combinations and strikes we still have, causing more or less loss and suffering, and we hear occasionally of rattening or of picketing. But trade-disputes are settled without violence—either by arbitrations, or by discussion sometimes, as recently at Bolton, of the most perfectly amicable and reasonable kind. Machinery is recognised as the friend, not the enemy, of the workman. Not only the combination laws, which were found indispensable in 1824, but all remaining fragments of penal legislation concerning workmen's contracts, have been repealed by a Conservative government amidst universal acclamation, and if we have not yet arrived at the millennium of perfect reconciliation between capital and labour, we may at any rate say that the differences between them are as nothing compared with what they were at the close of the great war.

(b) Connected with the above subject, and yet distinct from it, is the difference between the past and the present in respect of *crimes against law and public order*. The repeated suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the famous Six Acts of 1819, the circular inviting justices to imprison for libel, the Cato Street conspiracy, the prosecutions of Cobbett, Hone and others, such are the miserable features which fill the annels of the early years of the long peace! As late as 1830 press prosecution continued. How changed is all this now! It is so long since we have had a prosecution for treason or seditious libel in England, that such a thing seems scarcely possible.

(c) A further change is that which has taken place in the *laws concerning theft and injuries to property*, a change associated with the names of Romilly and Mackintosh. Sir Erskine May tells us that a hundred years ago " Life was held cheap compared with property. To hang men was the ready expedient of thoughtless power. From the restoration to the death of George III., a period of one hundred and sixty years, no less than one hundred and eighty-seven *capital* offences were added to the criminal code."[‡] Goldsmith says in the Vicar of Wakefield, " Penal laws, which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor, and all our paltriest possessions are hung round with gibbets." At one assize town, a " hanging judge" is known to have left a score of victims for execution. From 1810 to 1845, upwards of fourteen hundred persons suffered death for crimes which have since ceased to be capital. So great have been the alterations within the last fifty years, that Sir J. Mackintosh [§] before his death was able to say he had lived to see so great a change of opinion, that he could almost think he had lived in two different countries, and converted with people who spoke two different languages. Since his time further changes have been made, and murder alone and treason are now reserved for the last penalty of the law. In spite, perhaps in consequence, of this, property and person are now far safer than they were.

(d.) Of the changed tone of the public press I have already spoken. In the earlier days of this century it was too often looked on as hostile to the upper classes and as a difficulty in the way of good government. At the present time every class, every interest, every institution, which is deserving of support, finds its best defence in the perfect freedom of public criticism, which, unfettered by law, is made reasonable and moderate by self-interest and public feeling.

It would be presumptuous in a stranger to offer an opinion on such a subject as the relations between different classes in Russia has recently, in emancipating her serfs, made a step forward in civilisation greater than any single step made by any nation in our time, and one which in this country, the great opponent of slavery, ought to meet with special recognition. But this step, important as it is, is necessarily attended by immediate social and economical embarrassment.

XII.—English and Russian Dependencies.

I have hitherto been speaking of the heart of the British Empire, and have a little space for its outlying portions.

As to the great English-speaking and self-governing Colonies, questions may be raised concerning the liabilities in which they involve us, and as to the period more or less remote at which they are destined to become independent. But there can be no question as to their social, economical, and political progress during the period we have been considering, or concerning the improvement which has taken place in their relations to the mother country since she has left them to manage their own affairs. As there is nothing to regret in the origin of these Colonies, so is there nothing but satisfaction in the prospect of their future; and England may be forgiven for her national pride, when she reflects that to her alone of the nations of the modern world has it been given to be the mother of nations which are as free and as prosperous, and which are already, or which promise to be, as great as herself.

The following figures show the growth of these Colonies in population, for which item alone in the history of their progress I have space here :—

1829	3,298,000
1851	6,721,000
1861	9,151,000
1871	11,656,000

But we have relations of a different kind. Ireland has been a difficulty to England, as Poland has been to Russia. If there was a weak point of this country during the great French War it was Ireland. But from that time to the present—beginning with Rebellion of 1798 and its atrocities; the Union; Catholic Emancipation; O'Connellism; Ribandism; the Famine and Emigration; Fenianism; Smith O'Brien's rebellion in the potato garden; the Church and Land Acts; and ending with Messrs. Biggar and Parnell and the noisy but not dangerous cry for Home Rule—what a change? The present trouble given by Ireland is but a shadow of the past, and her five million inhabitants are an addition to, not a deduction from, our strength. Then, too, her advances in material prosperity, and the close, constant, and certain connection with her by railway and steamer, makes here more than ever a valuable and an integral part of the United Kingdom.

Can similar things be said of Russia and Poland? This is not a subject on which to dwell at a time when every story against Russia is caught up and made the most of. But the facts which have appeared in recent official documents during the past year tell a very different story.

Again, England and Russia both have dependencies in Asia.

Our advance in India has been as rapid, perhaps as unscrupulous, as Russia's, but what a difference in results; England finds leadership, and India finds everything else—men, money, and an admirable base of operations by sea and land. India is a poor and a stationary country compared with Europe. But in spite of poverty and famines and much misery, India has made and is making extraordinary progress. The following figures, taken from a report by Mr. Forbes Watson on twenty years' progress in India, 1877, show what India has done since 1857, when the company's reign ceased, and since the last great annexation had been completed :—

	1857.	1877.
Miles of railway open	274	6,497
Miles of telegraph	4,162	16,649
Letters by post	29,000,000	116,000,000
Revenue	£31,691,000	£56,422,000
Expenditure (including in 1877 famine and Public works)	£31,609,000	£61,382,000
Tonnage entered and cleared	4,549,000	9,887,000
Imports (value)	£28,608,000	£48,697,000
Exports (do.	£26,591,000	£62,975,000

During the above period the specie imported exceeded that exported by £240,000,000. The imports of merchandise increased by 163 per cent., and the exports by 133 per cent. Several new trades have sprung up, *e.g.* in grain. The export of grain and seeds increased from £3,885,000 in 1857, to £13,560,000 in 1877. England now gets £3,500,000 worth of wheat from India, and will probably get much more. Cotton, jute, and wool exports were valued at £2,027,000 in 1857; they are now at £15,460,000. Tea exported was worth £121,000 in 1857, and is worth £2,607,000 in 1877. Coffee was £133,000 in 1857, and is £1,346,000 in 1877. Cincona is becoming an important export. Coal is being developed. The very population, formerly supposed to be 200,000,000 proves to be 240,000,000.

Compare with this the state of Russia's Central Asian province, Turkestan.[*]

The population of the Khanates is under 4,000,000. The revenue of the provinces of Turkestan and Orenburg is £882,000, and the expenditure £1,576,000, showing a deficiency of nearly £500,000.

Schuyler estimates the money loss of Russia by Turkestan, at the time he writes, at £2,000,000. Terentyeff admits a deficit of £2,800,000 between 1868 and 1877. The railways are nil. The external trade is scarcely worth mentioning, probably not nearly so large as the trade of India with Central Asia, which was estimated by the Indian Government in 1865 at £500,000.

XIII.—Conquests of England and of Russia.

I have but one set of figures to add, and they tell a story of a somewhat different kind. We are apt to impute to Russia an aggressive policy, and this accusation may be just; but what is the case with ourselves? In Europe, for the last fifty years, our policy has been generally one of peace, and it is to the improvements in our internal condition which this policy has enabled us to make that the wonderful progress described in the above pages is due. If, however, we make a further retrospect, say for one hundred and thirty years, and if we extend our views to other quarters of the globe, we shall find that the conquests of England have been much larger than those of Russia in area, whilst they have been beyond all comparison greater in value and population. The following figures are taken partly from Martin's History of the British Colonies, partly from the most recent official statistics.

Conquests of England within the last Hundred and Thirty Years.

	Area in square Miles.	Present Population.
India, conquered 1765 to 1846 :—		
British	907,086	190,663,623
Protected	546,000	48,000,000
	1,453,086	238,663,623
Ceylon, conquered 1796 to 1819, from Dutch and natives :—	24,000	2,459,000
Mauritius, conquered from French 1810 :—	713	339,000
Hong Kong, ceded in 1841 :—	31	122,000
Cape of Good Hope, conquered from Dutch, 1806 :—	224,000	848,000
Canada, conquered from the French, 1760 :—		
7 Settled Provinces, with about	756,000	3,640,000
West Indian Colonies, conquered 1632 to 1803, most (except Jamaica) between 1750 and 1803 :—		
About	88,000	1,250,000
Malta, conquered 1800 :—	119	147,000

Say in all 2,650,000 square miles, and nearly 250,000,000 of people. All these are conquests, and all these conquest, except Jamaica, and one or two small West Indian Islands, have been made since the middle of the last century, *i. e.*, within one hundred and thirty years. Countries colonised and not conquered, such as Australia, are not included.

Russian Conquests within the last 130 Years.

	Square Miles.	Present Population.
Poland	49,000	6,528,000
Finland	144,000	1,912,000
Caucasus	172,000	4,893,000
Central Asia	1,277,000	3,800,000
	1,642,000	17,133,000

Add to this, that whilst Russia has extended her borders, England has sought her conquests beyond seas, and has established a garrison on every point of vantage in every corner of the globe. In addition to the territories above named, we have seized and held Gibraltar, Aden, Heligoland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Falkland Islands, Fiji, Hong-Kong, and Singapore. Under these circumstances it is not for England to complain of aggression and conquest. Whatever the motives, and whatever the results, the broad fact remains that England has acquired by conquest an empire more extensive, more populous, more wealthy, than any nation of the modern world.

In putting the above figures together, I have been trying to state facts rather than to support opinions. If I were to state the conclusions which appear to me to result from these facts, they would be as follows :

1. That England has in past times, and in distant lands, been as great and as successful a conqueror as Russia, or any nation in the world.
2. That in founding free and independent nations, which promise to emulate her own career, she has been still more successful.
3. That sixty years since, at the close of, and probably in consequence of, the great and glorious war with France, misery and discontent prevailed in England to an extent which we now scarcely conceive possible. Our history of those years is a record of pauperism, distress, violence, crimes, and sanguinary punishments.
4. That for the last fifty years, so far as the British Islands are concerned, the attention of the nation has happily been diverted from war and conquest to the improvement of its own institutions, and the advance of freedom, individual well-being, intelligence, and happiness among its people.
5. That this policy has been eminently successful, and that the England of the present day, whatever its defects, is incomparably stronger, happier, and better than the England of the Regency.
6. That not only are the inhabitants of this country far better fed, better taught, better governed, and more united than they were, but that the nation is, for purposes of offence and defence, far stronger, not only positively, but proportionately to other nations, than it was at the time when it carried on the struggle against the gigantic tyranny of Napoleon.[†]

And lest I should be thought to say this in a spirit of bragging I will add, as the last conclusion from past experience, that nothing would interfere with the progress I have been attempting to describe so much as war.

T. H. Farrer.

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[*] May's Constitutional History, vol. ii., p. 183.

[illegible] Miss Martineau's Thirty Years' Peace; Life of Lord [illegible]uth; May's Constitutional History, &c.

[‡] May's Constitutional History, vol. ii., p. 595.

[§] Mackintosh's Life, vol. ii., p. 387 and following.

[*] See article in *Times* of August 22, 1877, on Russian Finance. See also Schuyler's Turkestan, Terentyeff on Russia. The rouble is here converted at 2s. 6d.

[†] There are two subjects, viz., our military and naval organization, and the communications between the different parts of our extended empire, which form essential elements in considering our strength for purposes of war. I merely mention them for the purpose of explaining that whilst unable to discuss them here, I have not forgotten them.

THE CROWN AND THE CABINET.

FIVE LETTERS ON THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT BY " VERAX."

V.

January 19th, 1878.

This will be my last letter on the important questions which have been forced upon the attention of the public by the Biography of the Prince Consort, and I purpose devoting it to an examination of the " vigorous Constitutional essay," as Mr. Theodore Martin calls it, which we have from the pen of Baron Stockmar towards the end of the second volume. I have already referred to it once or twice, and I intended to deal with it at greater length before now, but other matters were too absorbing. The result is that I am able to give the Baron a letter all to himself. This is not intended as compliment, though if it were I can honestly say that the object would be worthy of it. Baron Stockmar was in many respects a remarkable man. He was born at Coburg in 1787, a subject of the petty dynasty whose offshoots now fill so many thrones. In 1816 he came to this country in the suite of Prince Leopold, better known to us afterwards as King of the Belgians and the uncle of Queen Victoria, but our grandfathers knew him as the husband of the Princess Charlotte, sole child of George IV. and heiress presumptive to the throne. Baron Stockmar was Prince Leopold's private physician, but he was an accomplished and thoughtful man, well versed in the public affairs of Europe, and he became by degrees his master's political factotum. When Prince Leopold became King of the Belgians the Baron retired to Coburg. He was probably one of those old servants whose salaries the King of the Belgians paid out of the allowance secured to him on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte, before paying the balance back to the English Exchequer, and in this state of honoured and pensioned dependence he lived to the end of his days. When the King of the Belgians planned a marriage between his niece the Princess Victoria and his nephew the second son of the Duke of Coburg, he took Baron Stockmar into his counsels. When in a few years the Princess had become Queen, and the great affair was ripening, Prince Albert naturally turned for advice to his uncle's confidential friend who was living under the shadow of his father's castle. After the marriage had taken place the Baron consented to spend a year in this country in order to " coach" the Prince into the duties of his new position, a visit which proved to be the first of a legion. Almost every year the Baron was ensconced at Windsor or Balmoral for months together. He saw but little company, for he had a mission to fulfil. He had his private room, a sort of innermost shrine of the Constitution, a domestic chapel of Edward the Confessor, ready to give forth the oracle as it was wanted, day by day and hour by hour. As often as he went back to Coburg correspondence took the place of oral consultation. The Prince was always writing to him. All the gaiety of heart which the Prince could spare from his domestic circle broke out in his letters to the Baron. I think it likely that if he had treated the English gentlemen whom he met on business or in society with one-half of the gushing amiability which he lavished on the German recluse he would have been the most popular man in the realm, instead of being as he was, intensely disliked. I have said enough in my previous letters to show how the Prince Consort, acting in the name of the Queen, sought to influence, and succeeded in influencing, the deliberations of the Cabinet, the administration of affairs, and the foreign policy of the country. Mr. Theodore Martin would have us believe that the statesmen upon whom he thrust his advice desired nothing better than to be guided by his sagacity, and many expressions which in private life would merely be reckoned civil are gravely recorded in these columns as the outpouring of solemn conviction. Flattery, alas, is the bane of princes; for instead of passing it, as other men would do, through a filter of common sense, their inordinate self-esteem induces them to swallow the draught entire, as if every word of it were gospel truth. There can, I think, be no doubt that the Prince's habitual interference in State affairs was the cause of much annoyance, which reacted periodically upon himself. For a time the storm slept, but it broke at last with all the greater violence. If the Prince had acted on his own judgment his incessant meddlesomeness would have been bad enough, but it was known that the position he claimed for himself was precisely that which Baron Stockmar had told him he ought to hold, and that on every important question that arose he was merely the baron's echo. To a man of Lord Palmerston's high temper it was positively unendurable that a pensioned dependent of the King of Belgians should be the ultimate referee on all matters at issue between the Cabinet and the Crown of England, and that the sentence to be passed upon his own despatches would probably be settled after an appeal to Coburg. The Baron set himself up as a high authority on the British Constitution, but he laboured under two disqualifications. In the first place, he knew it only theoretically, and he brought to his theoretic study of it all the prepossessions of his German training. In the next place, the whole of his public life was passed in a sort of domestic servitude. He never rose above the rank of a retainer, and his chief aim in life was to give such advice as would be serviceable to his employers. He attached himself to them no doubt with utter fidelity, and in this sense was probably one of the most disinterested men living. As a natural result of such circumstances and of such a habit of mind, he no doubt sincerely believed that in promoting the personal interests of those he served he was also doing his best to promote the welfare and glory of the lands they ruled; but this is a sequence in which we are not obliged to follow him. Such being his presumable fitness for instructing the Queen and Prince in their constitutional duties, let us look at the advice he gave. This is a very practical matter, for it is probable that his illustrious scholars believed every word he uttered, and that Baron Stockmar's theory of the Constitution inspires and guides, to the utmost possible extent, the conduct of English Royalty to-day. The advice was asked for when the Prince was in a peck of troubles, all of his own brewing. The fact of his interference in public affairs was no secret, and when the Crimean campaign went wrong the blame was laid upon his shoulders. If our soldiers were dying of starvation it was because there was a traitor behind the scenes some dynastic busybody who wanted to make everything miscarry, and there could be no doubt who the traitor was. Writing to Stockmar the Prince says, " My unconstitutional position, correspondence with foreign Courts, dislike to Palmerston, relationship to the Orleans family, interference with the army, &c., are depicted as the cause of the decline of the State, the Constitution, and the nation and indeed the stupidest trash is babbled to the public, so stupid that, as they say in Coburg, you would not give it to the pigs to litter in." This is no exaggeration of the ferment which prevailed. It was even rumoured that the Prince had been arrested on a charge of high treason and committed to the tower. What did Baron Stockmar say to him in such circumstances? Did he tell him to mind his own business, and let the nation henceforth govern itself through the Ministers responsible to Parliament? Far otherwise. He begins by disparaging the premier. Lord Aberdeen, he observes, was a good man; but his friend Nicholas had been his worst enemy. He was placed in a position for which his intellectual resources were insufficient, or, as the Baron puts it, " he had not the productive energy which serves to develop a great luminous thought." Now this is just what the Baron could do, and he hastened to supply the Premier's defect. He tells the Prince that he could not marry the Queen of England " without meaning and without being bound to become a political soldier." This is the keynote of a disquisition which fills a dozen pages. The Prince, as the Queen's alter ego, is bound to become a fighting politician. He has been wounded in the fight, but he must take courage and renew the struggle. The Baron says that England, since 1830 (the eve of the passing of the Reform Bill), has been " constantly in danger of becoming a pure Ministerial Government." " In theory," says he " one of the first duties of Ministers is to defend the prerogatives of the Crown;" but if they fail herein, " are we," asks the Baron " to allow crack-brained scialists in politics to deny to the Crown the right and power to keep Ministers to the fulfilment of their duty, and not to suffer the Crown, and with it the entire commonweal, to come to destruction?" For this purpose the Prince is to be a " political soldier." It is his business to fight for the prerogatives of the Crown with the Queen's Ministers. If he were not there to do the fighting, the Queen herself would have to fight, but he can spare her the trouble. The Ministers cannot be trusted to defend the Royal prerogative. Whenever they essay to do so, they show " nothing but lukewarmness, timidity, and, above all, that maladroitness which comes from want of goodwill." In other words, in the Baron's opinion, the Queen's Ministers were a pack of traitors. The old Tories, says the Baron, who managed the Government from 1780 to 1830, had an interest in doing their duty, and did it pretty successfully; but, as a race, " these Tories have died out, and the race which in the present day (1854) bears the name are simply degenerate bastards." Of the Whigs the Baron thought still worse. He tells the Prince that they " stand in the same relation to the throne as the wolf does to the lamb." These Whigs, he says, " must have a natural inclination to push to extremes the constitutional fiction—which, although undoubtedly of old standing, is fraught with danger—that it is unconstitutional to introduce and make use of the name and person of the irresponsible Sovereign in the public debates in matters bearing on the Constitution." This, however, the English Crown must not permit; that is, the Sovereign must insist upon being made a party in such matters, or else the nation will come to think " that the King in the view of the law is nothing but a mandarin figure, which has to nod its head in assent or shake it in denial, as the Minister pleases." Now, in order to counteract the influence of " politicians of the Aberdeen school," that is, moderate Tories, " who treat the existing constitution merely as a bridge to a Republic,' Baron Stockmar tells the Prince it is of extreme importance that the above-named " fiction" should be " countenanced only provisionally," and that " no opportunity should be let slip of vindicating the legitimate position of the crown." Here we see defined the nature of the contest in which the Prince is to be a " political soldier." What is the baron's idea of the " legitimate position of the Crown?" For one thing he holds that the King of England has a right to be the " permanent President of his Ministerial Council," that is a right to preside at every meeting of the Cabinet he has a right to take part in the initiation and the making of the Government measures, to form an independent judgment in all matters, and to do his best to make his views prevail. The Premier, so argues the Baron, is only the head of a party. He represents only half the nation, whereas the Sovereign represents the whole. Which of the two has the greater right to paramount influence in the councils of the State? In fact, the Premier selected in conformity with the opinion of Parliament is only a nominal Premier, and only a Premier *pro tem*. The real and permanent Premier is the Sovereign, king or queen, as the case may be. Lord Palmerston, in the explanation which followed his resignation, had observed that he " conceded to the Minister (the Premier) not only the power to dismiss every member of the Cabinet, but also the right to dismiss them without any explanation of his reasons." The Baron admits this to be constitutional doctrine, but at the same time he cannot admit that this large power belongs to the Parliamentary Premier. At last he sees his way to a conclusion, and with a triumphant chuckle he tells us in what way the doctrine is true. It is not true of the Parliamentary Premier, but it is true of the Permanent Premier. The Sovereign, and the Sovereign alone, has the right to dismiss every member of the Cabinet without any explanation of his reasons. The Baron enlarges upon the constitutional advantages of the " moral purity of the Queen." Faugh! I cannot follow him. If the Queen were not morally pure she would be disgraced as a woman. The Baron's final lesson is that the popularity of the Queen must be thrown into the scale against the democratic element in the House of Commons; and that Ministers must make it the first of their duties to serve the crown, instead of seeking to be popular in the House of Commons, which indeed would be " the surest way to lead on monarchy imperceptibly, and this too under the Minister's own guidance, into a Republic." Here ends that part of the Baron's Memorandum which is essential to my purpose, that purpose being to set forth the theory of the Constitution which he sent to Windsor for the use of the Queen, who, by sanctioning its publication in the Prince's Biography, seems to endorse its conclusions, and to present them to us for our information. I trust I know my readers better than to insult their understandings by stooping to criticise this solemn trash. I take my place at once among the Baron's " crack-brained scioliste," and am even proud to identify myself with that " most stupid of Englishmen"—the rest of my countrymen being " stupid" only in the positive and comparative degrees—whom this political von Teufelsdrockh, this purveyor of " luminous thoughts" for the guidance of England's benighted Royalty, assumes to be incapable of denying the shallow proposition that the Premier for the time being, because he is the chief of a party, is not also the Minister of the nation. All I shall say is that if the Baron's teachings are still held orthodox at Windsor, we need not wonder at Cabinet divisions and ministerial helplessness. I desire to close this series of letters with one word of heartfelt warning. The Constitution of England is not, like the Constitutions of the United States, of Prussia, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and France, a thing written out on parchment, and defended by literal propositions that can be construed in a Court of Law. It is largely a growth, a set of ever accumulating usages, the last of which has the effect of modifying those that have gone before, and of prevailing in their stead. This being the case the first duty of Englishmen is to guard against reactionary innovations, remembering that what they tolerate to-day will to-morrow be used against them with the force of law. The attempt of the Stuarts in the seventeenth century to revive the dormant prerogatives of the Crown provoked the bloodiest of our historic struggles. Ours is the easier task of seeing that the heritage bequeathed by our forefathers, together with the glorious additions that have since been made to it, suffer no detriment in our hands; but it is a task which demands, among other things, unslumbering suspicion and eternal watchfulness, and, perhaps, with more immediate urgency at the present moment, self-respecting loyalty, patriotic devotion, and, if need be, a touch of rugged independence, on the part of English statesmen.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE COTTON IMPORT DUTIES AND THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

On Friday (March 8) Lord Salisbury received at the India Office a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act and the abolition of the duties on cotton goods and yarns imported into India. The deputation consisted of Mr. B Armitage, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, Mr. George Lord, Mr. C. P. Henderson, jun., Mr. G. H. Gaddum, Mr. J. M. Bennett, and Mr. Thomas Browning.

Mr. Armitage explained that their object was much like that of the former deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce on the subject of the abolition of the duties on cotton goods and yarns imported into India; but on behalf of the present deputation he had to urge that, whatever might be the exigencies of trades, there should be no divergence from the principles of free trade. With regard to the abolition of the duty on cotton, &c., it was scarcely necessary to use argument to prove the utility of the measures they advocated. They wished to remove a law which they regarded as alike prejudicial to the interests of India and Lancashire, and, considering the unfavourable condition of trade in Lancashire, partly due to this cause, they desired the repeal of what they considered an unjustifiable measure.

Mr. Lord pointed out that the present time was opportune for considering the subject, as the Indian Budget would soon be framed. The manufacturers of India were fearful that the first step taken would be to exempt coarse yarns from the duty, which would be a great mistake, as the trade in coarse goods to India had been already lost. Lord Northbrook took off the 3 per cent. export duty in 1875, and now the manufacturers in Bombay were free to compete with those of Lancashire in the markets of China, Japan, and elsewhere. Speaking for the Chamber, he urged his Lordship to decide finally against making any change in the duties unless it be such as should be spread over all productions. He asked that the excise question should be dealt with. The number of spindles at work last year in India was 500,000. Now there were 1,075,950. They had projected three more mills despite his Lordship's warning that if they were building upon the hopes of the continuance of the protection afforded by these duties they were leaning upon a broken reed. They still quoted the profits in their prospectuses to induce shareholders to invest.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said,—I am very glad to see you here upon this subject, and I am also very glad that no impediment has occurred to prevent my having the pleasure of receiving you, such as unfortunately happened in the case of the large deputation which attended this office a little while ago. As to the policy you recommend, Her Majesty's Government feel the expediency of it as strongly as you do,—that is to say, the policy of getting rid of these import duties as soon as it shall be financially possible. That we desire to do, not only for the sake—which is in itself of very great importance—of maintaining in the view of all foreign countries our old unbroken and unflinching adhesion to the principles of free trade, but also because these cotton goods are not, in the main, articles of luxury, but are articles of vast necessity to the poor millions of the population of India; and I need hardly tell you that a diminution of duty would suffice to reduce the price of these goods to customers all over the country, which would be a great boon. It is, therefore, for the sake of the masses of the Indian people themselves that we are very anxious that this policy should be achieved. Unfortunately, all those who have an articulate voice in framing such public opinion as exists in India belong to the class that benefits by the profits on production, while the enormous multitudes that would benefit by a lower price upon the articles of first necessity which they consume, have not reached a stage of culture that enables them to make their wants known to India and to Europe. We also feel that India owes England something in this matter of free trade. It is now many years ago, but you, no doubt, remember it, when, after a great controversy, it was decided that corn should be admitted to this country free of duty. By that decision India has benefited, and is likely to benefit as largely as any country in the world; and if these duties on cotton goods are to continue, it will come to this, that the principle of free trade will enable India to find a market in England, but will not enable England to find a market in India; and that is hardly a state of things consistent with justice. Mr. Lord alluded to another point which has weighed with me, not unnaturally, perhaps, more than all the considerations to which I have referred. I refer to the feelings which I can see are growing up in two important communities whose interests are affected by these import duties. There is a feeling of antagonism in the character of the details upon which it is not desirable that I should dwell, but the evils of which to our common country anybody who considers the matter carefully must easily be able to conceive. Those considerations, therefore, make me not less earnest than I was four years ago that those import duties should be removed. But just look at the difficulties that have arisen in the finances of India. We have had two famines which for intensity and severity have been almost unexampled in Indian history; and we have had another calamity, apparently not so severe, which has disturbed and crippled the finances of India—I mean the disturbances and the fluctuations in the silver market, which have seriously affected the finances of India. I observe that some deputations speak of an increase of taxation in that easy and cavalier way in which the inhabitants of this country can speak. If you speak of an increase of taxation here it is not very terrible, for though no doubt it is very disagreeable for consumers of gin to have to pay more for it than they do now, yet when the payment has been made and the amount settled you can hardly say there has been any addition to the sum of human misery by it. But every penny added to taxation in India makes a very serious addition to the burdens upon the people. For example, when you increase the salt tax in India, you run the chance of making salt so dear that the peasant cannot have that which is absolutely essential for his health; or if you go to the source to which Indian legislators are naturally tempted—though they generally have the wisdom to resist the temptation where they can—if you impose an increase of burdens upon land, you run the risk of making tens of thousands of poor ryots lose that wretched maagin of profit which to them now constitutes the difference between existence and starvation. Therefore it is no easy matter to talk of raising this £800,000 by additional taxation in India. It cannot be done. All we can do is to renew the promise to you which we have already made, that out of the nominal increase which, perhaps, but for exceptional calamities India would enjoy in her revenue—out of that increase you have the first claim, and we will do our utmost in securing that those import duties shall be removed. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the question of detail on which Mr. Lord spoke—viz., the question of removing the duties on the lower kind of goods rather than upon the better—there is this point to be considered—the duty, as you well know, upon those lower class of goods has not been protective—it has been prohibitive. As you say, your trade is killed. The result of that is that the duty brings in exceedingly little to the Indian Revenue. £40,000 or £50,000 is about the measure of the cost at which we could remove the duty on the lower class of goods. I should be sorry to share your despondency as to the possibility of the commerce of Lancashire being raised when this prohibition is removed and the duty is taken from those classes of goods. Anyhow, that is a measure which—I do not know what is possible at this moment, but at all events appears to be possible in the immediate future. Dealing with the more expensive goods undoubtedly involves a much larger sacrefice of revenue and may not be so immediately obtainable. But in respect of these there are matters in regard to which I should be sorry to speak dogmatically, because I think the view you have put before me to-day is somewhat new to the Government of India; and I should like to have the opportunity of conveying to them the feeling you have expressed to me on his subject. I am quite sure that they will pay very great regard to the opinions which have the support of men having so much knowledge and experience as you are able to bring to bear upon the subject, and that they will give these matters their most careful consideration. I can only assure you that we are not less anxious than we have always been that these most unfortunate duties should, as soon as possible, be effaced, and that it is only the very peculiar circumstances—which every one of us admit to be quite exceptional—that have overshadowed the recent history of Indian finances which have prevented us in some measure from doing that which you desire of us.

The deputation then alluded to the operations of the Cotton Frauds Act, and asked that it should be repealed, on the ground that it was no prevention of frauds, that it harassed trade, that it placed in the hands of the officials in India a weapon which they frequently used to the great inconvenience of a legitimate trade, and which not unfrequently provoked much animosity between the traders and the Government officials.

Lord Salisbury.—The information that you have been kind enough to give me is exceedingly interesting and I have listened to it with great attention. There is no doubt that matters have changed of late years. I remember being at Manchester some 12 years ago, and I saw a bit of iron as big as my two fists, which had come over inside a bale of Indian cotton. Matters, as you say, have considerably improved since then, but there is a considerable difference of opinion upon these matters among persons whose opinions on both sides are entitled to respect. For instance, I think I am not breaking confidence in saying that the able and experienced gentleman, Mr. Andrew Cassels, upon our Indian Council here, and who represents Lancashire interests, takes a different view from what you do.

The Deputation.—He represented Lancashire a long time ago.

Lord Salisbury.—Undoubtedly there is a certain amount of opinion both in Lancashire and India which is opposed to the view you take, but I think the preponderance is the other way, and the Government of India, I think, have a distinct leaning in opposition to the policy of the Act. The matter is still under discussion between us, and I should be sorry to pronounce a definite opinion until I have their latest expressions upon the subject. But you may be sure that the greatest weight will be given to the representations you have made, and that we shall earnestly strive to arrive at some result that may be best for the interests both of those in India and here.

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord to it unlimited confidence. For 77 years Messrs. Rowlands' Macassar Oil has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant testimony is forthcoming as to its thorough efficiency in increasing the growth of the hair and producing a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has in the bottle a glass stopper, and on the wrapper the signature A. Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Buy only Rowlands': sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

BREECH-LOADING ORDNANCE.

(House of Commons, March 12.)

Major Nolan rose to move that more attention should be paid to experiments on new systems of breech-loading ordnance than had been given for the last three years. One of the grounds on which he thought more attention should be given to this subject was that the opinion of the civilized world was in favour of breech-loaders. There were six large scientific nations—Germany, Russia, Italy, France, Austria, and the United States—of which four Continental countries were entirely in favour of breech-loading ordnance. There was some difficulty about the case of the United States, which could not be said to have any modern ordnance. At the close of the war they found themselves in possession of smooth-bore large guns, and had since made few new guns, but had tried to convert the old ones. Still, the land and naval ordnance departments were making experiments, and the reports were in favour of breech-loading. Of the six military nations of the world all were in favour of breech-loading guns except Italy, and that was making experiments. Denmark had gone in for them largely, and had ordered 146 Krupp guns; and Holland had ordered 299. In Spain the guns of the land service were nearly all breech-loaders, but the guns in the navy were muzzle-loaders. While the preponderance of opinion and practice abroad was in favour of breech-loading, our own civil opinion was entirely in favour of it; and against that was to be set the naval and military opinion, the bias of which could be partially explained and accounted for by the history of the circumstances connected with the formation of that opinion. The earlier Armstrong guns made in 1858 and 1859 unfortunately required the lifting out of a portion of the breech which was very heavy and therefore highly objectionable, in the larger guns. Ten years ago we had bad powder, which was, however, suited to short guns, but now we had better powder, perhaps the best in the world. On the introduction of breech-loading, our manufacturing power, which was one of the sources of our national strength, outstripped our scientific advance, and we made big guns before science had discovered the best way of closing the breech. Our military and naval opinion had been largely influenced by consideration for India which it was at one time thought could make its own guns of brass after the muzzle-loading pattern. The introduction of a new class of gun involved great trouble in the changing of stores, and there was a constant tendency on the part of the new class to push out the old one. All these reasons, combined with the personal one—the breaking up of the Ordnance Select Committee—accounted for the bias of our professional opinion. Breech loading possessed many advantages over muzzle-loading. These included the diminution of recoil, the possibility of making guns longer, and the use of a larger charge of powder with a larger diameter; but the most important of all was that the breech-loader could be loaded under cover, while in muzzle-loading a man must incur risk by standing before the embrasure. He referred to the experiments at Shoeburyness, and dwelt on the advantage of providing sufficiently for cover. His motion, as the House would observe, dealt only with experiments, and he argued they had not sufficiently tried the guns which they had. Their field guns should have a full and searching trial. All the great nations which in recent years had been engaged in war had abandoned muzzle-loading guns for breech-loading guns, and now breech-loaders were in favour with every country where this question had been put to the test. The hon. and gallant member concluded by moving his resolution.

Sir G. Balfour agreed with his hon. and gallant friend that the preponderance of opinion throughout Europe was decidedly in favour of breech-loading guns. The Duke of Cambridge had been opposed to the abolition of the breech-loading system, and had urged the necessity of extreme caution before we made a change. It was no economy for England to have either guns or soldiers of a defective kind. We possessed too few men and too few guns to justify us in having inferior articles. Before, however, we committed the country to a very large expenditure he thought it desirable to make the experiments suggested by his hon. and gallant friend.

Sir J. D. Hay said the hon. and gallant member for Galway had brought this subject forward in a very temperate manner, that offered a contrast to the warmth with which the Battle of the Guns was fought in that House some years ago. But he was not convinced by the arguments of the two hon. and gallant gentlemen who, as artillery officers, of course, spoke with more authority than he could upon a subject of this kind. Still, he desired to make a few remarks, as he was at the Admiralty when it was decided that the breech-loading system was not so advantageous for the Navy as the muzzle-loading system, especially in the case of large guns. If he had the slightest hope that a much better gun could be produced in consequence of the proposed experiments, he should agree with the hon. and gallant General that it would be worth while to incur any amount of expenditure; but he was by no means convinced that we did not at present possess the best guns in Europe. (Hear, hear.) He believed the experiments which were being conducted in almost all the countries of Europe afforded a proof that those countries were not entirely satisfied with the breech-loading system. The question was whether the protection to the men that was certainly secured to a greater extent by the breech-loading system was so great as to counterbalance the strength and simplicity which were attained by the muzzle-loading system. He believed no such heavy charges were known in Europe as those used in our muzzle-loading guns. By reason of the construction of those guns battering charges could now be used which infinitely increased the power of our artillery. This view was strongly confirmed by recent experiments. Up to within a few months back the seven-inch gun could not be, or was not, used as an armour-piercing weapon. Further tests showed, however, that the charge could be increased by about one-third, and by that means the gun was made available for the purpose for which it was up to that time supposed to be unfitted. There was no reason why the present system should be unsettled just now, and he hoped the authorities at the War Office would not consent to any change being made in the artillery of the country. A sufficient number of guns had already been made to arm all the ships in the fleet and the fort batteries on shore, and he hoped no further change would be made until the existing arrangements had been fully and fairly tested, and until this country had had sufficient time to benefit by the experience afforded by the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars. Many hon. members would remember that at the time the first change was made from muzzle-loading to breech-loading guns a serious accident occurred on board a French ship of war. The vessel was shifting into night-quarters, and, as might easily happen in the dark, a part of the breech-loading apparatus was left out of place. The result was that when the gun came next to be fired the charge, instead of leaving the gun by way of the muzzle, exploded in the contrary direction and killed several men, in addition to causing much confusion on board the ship. Accidents of this kind were much to be dreaded, because they destroy the confidence of the men and so produce very disastrous results. (Hear.)

Lord E. Cecil said there was always a certain amount of disquiet abroad in reference to questions of this sort. There seemed to be a considerable feeling that in armaments, guns, and troops this country was deficient, and from the most patriotic motives in the world Englishmen went about depreciating everything English. (Hear, hear.) No matter what grounds there might be for speaking in this vein, he thought everybody would admit that things were not nearly so bad as painted. As the hon. and gallant gentleman who brought the question forward had gone somewhat fully into the whole question of muzzle-loading as against breech-loading guns, he would lightly sketch the whole history of the controversy. Between the years 1863 and 1870 there were two or three, if not more, committees on the subject, and he thought the Government of the day acted wisely in giving effect to the recommendations of those committees by adopting the muzzle-loading system. At first complaints were made against muzzle-loading guns, mainly on the ground of excessive windage; but these were removed by the adoption of gas checks, air spaces, elongated guns, and, above all, by the use of pebble prismatic gunpowder. (Hear) By these inventions and improvements muzzle-loading guns has been rendered much more efficient and serviceable than when first reintroduced in 1870; but the cost to the country from the commencement of the experiments in 1859 to the present time had been between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000. This expenditure had not perhaps, produced any immediate result, but it had formed artillery opinion and had supplied England with the best gun in Europe. The breech-loading system had a very full trial, both experimentally and in actual service, as far as this country was concerned, and the trial went badly against the system. Though the preponderance of opinion in Europe was in favour of the breech-loading system, he demurred to the hon. and gallant member's statement that that preponderance of opinion was enormous, and that the whole civilized world was against the ideas still prevailing in England. Of European Powers four—Russia Germany, Austria, and France—had adopted breech-loaders, but two, Belgium and Italy—partly breech-loaders, and partly muzzle-loaders and Sweden and the United States muzzle-loaders. The hon and gallant member was also wrong in supposing that no trial of breech-loading as against muzzle-loading guns had been made in this country. Previous to the motion being put upon the paper there was a trial of a field muzzle-loader and field breech-loader of exact weight and size at Shoeburyness, and the result was that in range, accuracy, and rapidity of fire they were precisely alike. Durability was an important condition in guns, but relative merits of the breech-loading and the muzzle-loading system in this respect had not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. As far as the evidence went, the advantage appeared to be in favour of the muzzle-loader. The number of breech-loading guns rendered unserviceable in the Franco-German war was no less than 210, and the bursting of Krupp guns on trial was no infrequent occurrence Further testimony against the breech-loader was furnished by the recent Russo-Turkish war. One of the officers sent out by the War Office to the seat of war for the purposes of observation reported that the Krupp guns used by the Turks had to be sponged out with soap and water after each round or they would soon have become unserviceable, and that the usual rate of firing was one in five minutes, or in an emergency once in three. The Turkish artillery-men were less active than the English, no doubt; but after all allowance was made one round in five minutes was certainly not rapid firing, considering that the guns of the Devastation could no fired once a minute. The sights and gear of the Turkish guns, moreover, often got deranged, and, though Turkish gunners were no doubt less careful than English, the circumstance remained as one which told against the breech-loading system. On the whole, he did not gather from the reports of the officers in question that the Krupp breech-loaders had been remarkable for their endurance. As official opinion had been sneered at—very unjustly he thought—as being " made to order," he would here cite the opinion of Captain Noble, an outsider, whose authority to speak on this question everybody would recognize, and who had been a consistent advocate of the breech-loading system. Now Captain Noble, in a Minute which was dated the 29th of April, 1875, gave up the whole question in favour of the muzzle-loading guns except in very limited cases, and that was the gist of the matter, for there were no doubt some cases in which breech-loading guns would be more appropriate. The present Director-General of Artillery, he might add, had most beneficially utilized some of the breech-loading Armstrongs in store, so that in point of fact we could have the advantage, supposing there were anything like an invasion—which he hoped would never occur—of seeing the difference between a breech-loader and a muzzle-loader. But with certain exceptions, to which he had referred, he did not believe we should have any necessity to adopt the breech-loader in either our land or sea service. He had got, besides those which he had already, the opinion of an Austrian colonel and of an Italian Minister of Marine, dated 1875, in favour of the muzzle-loading system. As matters now stood, we had a very good gun, and he did not see why we should change it unless a much better was produced. Such a breech-loading gun might be in embryo, but it had not, so far as he was aware, got beyond that stage. We had heard accounts of the Martini-Henry rifle during the late war in Turkey: and though the weapon supplied to the Turkish Army was very inferior in make and in the way in which it was turned to that with which our troops were armed, no soldier, he thought, in that House or out of it, would be disposed to deny that the brilliant victories which the Turks could boast of having won at the beginning of the war in Amenie or the gallant defence of Plevna would hardly have been achieved without the aid of the Peabody Martini-Henry rifle. He belived our muzzle-loading guns would come as well out of the trial, should there be occasion—which God forbid—to test it in that way. Some time ago, he might add, had it not been for the very onerous conditions which the Messrs. Krupp proposed we should, he believed, have had the satisfaction of obtaining one of their guns for the purpose of testing it. They offered to lend us agun for a sum of £15,000, and stated that if it proved successful they should expect that £2,000,000 worth of these guns would be ordered. Well these were conditions to which it was found impossible to accede, and so the matter remained. The Government had, however, never shrunk from making the expriment, and they would be very glad indeed to have the opportunity of giving one of the Messrs. Krupp's guns a fair trial. His right hon. friend the Secretary for War as well as the Admiralty had always taken a great interest in the subject. They were perfectly aware that there must come changes in guns, and that we would have new inventions. That being so, when they saw that a certain stage of progress had been arrived at in which the necessity of a change pressed itself upon their attention he had no doubt they would have no hesitation in expending the money which would be required for the purpose. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL HURDLE RACE.

The Grand International, run at Croydon on March 13th, was won by Lord Lonsdale's Hesper, which started a warm favourite. We take the following account of the race from a London paper :—

The Grand International Hurdle-race (Handicap) of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 500 added; winners extra. About two miles and a quarter, over nine flights of hurdles.

Lord Lonsdale's Hesper, by Speculum—Hesperithusa, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb.	J. Cannon	1
Mr. G. Goodchild's Ignition, 6 yrs, 10st 7lb.	F. Wiggins	2
Mr. W. Burton's Royal Oak II. 6yrs, 10st 0lb.	Gregory	3
Captain Davison's Miss Lizzie, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb.	Jewitt	4
Captain A Paget's Woodcock, 6 yrs, 12st 4lb.	J. Jones	0
Sir W. Nugent's Clonave, aged, 12st 1lb.	W. Canavan	0
Sir J. D. Astley's Scamp, aged, 12st.	J. Adams	0
Captain G. Stirling's Whitebait, aged, 11st 12lb.	W. Reeves	0
Mr. Masque's Prodigal, aged, 11st 3lb.	F. Lynham	0
Duke of Montrose's Labyrinth, 5 yrs, 11st 2lb (in 7lb ex)	E. Moran	0
Mr. Ellerton's Lord Lincoln, 5 yrs, 10st 9lb (in 7lb ex)	R. I'Anson	0
Mr. T. J. Clifford's Northfleet, 6 yrs, 10st 10lb	C. Lawrence	0
Duke of Hamilton's Sugarloaf, 4 yrs, 10st 8lb.	R. Marsh	0
Mr. Lee Barber's Jupiter Tonans, 5 yrs, 10st 8lb	Mr. R. T. Beasley	0
Lord Rosebery's Brigg Boy, 5 yrs, 10st 5lb.	Levitt	0

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Hesper, 5 to 1 agst Woodcock, 7 to 1 agst Clonave, 100 to 8 each agst Whitebait and Lord Lincoln, 100 to 7 agst Prodigal, 20 to 1 agst Northfleet, 25 to 1 agst Miss Lizzie, 40 to 1 agst Scamp, 50 to 1 each agst Labyrinth, Royal Oak II., Ignition, and Jupiter Tonans.

The Race.—The fifteen runners were weighed out in capital time, and after the preliminary canter, which was led by Miss Lizzie, had taken place they were marshalled to the post. At the first attempt Mr. M'George lowered his flag, and for a short distance they all ran in a pretty compact body. When they had fairly settled into their places Jupiter Tonans, who was pulling very hard for his head, drew to the front, and he was closely followed by Northfleet, Lord Lincoln, Miss Lizzie, and Woodcock, the next lot comprising Labyrinth, Clonave, Ignition, and Whitebait, while Hesper headed the others, the last three being Brigg Boy, Royal Oak II., and Scamp. In this order they jumped the first flight of hurdles, after which Prodigal drew into second place, Miss Lizzie going on third and Lord Lincoln next; then, at a slight interval, came Labyrinth, Woodcock, Clonave, and Northfleet, while the most prominent of the others were Sugarloaf and Hesper, the rear still being brought up by Brigg Boy and Scamp. The pace, which had been good from the commencement, increased as they came to the Stand over the hurdles, in front of which Jupiter Tonans landed just in advance of Prodigal, at whose heels came Labyrinth, Miss Lizzie, Northfleet, Clonave, and Lord Lincoln, the others being headed by Whitebait, Woodcock, Sugarloaf, Ignition, and Hesper, while Scamp, who seemed unable to go the pace from the start, acted as whipper-in. In the order above mentioned they ran round the top turn, and so to the Farm House Meadow, where Prodigal deprived Jupiter Tonans of the lead, and the pair were at this point closely pursued by Northfleet, Miss Lizzie, Lord Lincoln, Labyrinth, and Sugarloaf, while Hesper, and Woodcock headed the remainder. Descending the hill to the six-furlong post Jupiter Tonans and Prodigal lost their places, and on the retirement of this pair Northfleet immediately rushed to the front, having Woodcock, Miss Lizzie, Labyrinth, Prodigal, Sugarloaf, Jupiter Tonans, Hesper, and Whitebait for his attendants as they went along the Woodside, while Lord Lincoln who had now dropped back in company with Brigg Boy and Scamp, was beaten off. Northfleet came on with a two-length lead of Woodcock and Miss Lizzie, which advantage he maintained until reaching the last flight of hurdles but one, where Hesper drew into fourth place, Ignition and Whitebait now being at the head of the others, the most prominent of whom was Royal Oak II. Before reaching the last obstacle Hesper, who had been pulling his jockey out of the saddle, drew up on the inside, and landed just in advance of Woodcock and Northfleet, while Prodigal, who had run a beaten horse for some distance struggled on next, just in advance of Ignition and Royal Oak II. At the foot of the hill Northfleet was beaten, and Woodcock made his effort, but his jockey finding it useless to persevere eased his horse, and allowed Ignition and Royal Oak II. to pass him. This pair followed the Newmarket horse home, but Hesper merely had to canter to pass the post the easiest of winners, ten lengths being the judge's flat. Royal Oak II. was a bad third, just in advance of Miss Lizzie, who was placed fourth; Labyrinth was fifth, Woodcock sixth, Northfleet seventh, Prodigal eighth, Jupiter Tonans ninth, Clonave tenth, and Sugarloaf next. The last pair were Scamp and Brigg Boy, with the exception of Lord Lincoln, who broke down badly. Time 4 min. 47 sec.

THE GRAND DUKE AND THE SULTAN.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

Pera, March 8.

The critical question of the moment is whether and how the Sultan is to receive a visit from the Grand Duke—a singular and not very dignified result of a campaign upon which so much blood and money have been lavished. The question is not the less important, however, for being undignified, and serious consequences may ensue if it be not settled to the satisfaction of both parties, or at least to that of the Russians. An acquaintance of mine who has had special opportunities for studying Russian character, especially among military men, said to me yesterday, " The Russians are grown-up children; they think more about such matters of etiquette as this interchange of compliments between their Grand Duke and the Sultan than about matters of solid importance. They will be more angry and resentful if the Sultan refuses to receive the Grand Duke than if he refuses to sign an article in a treaty." One may hope that this judgment, if correct, is applicable only to the military men of Russian, and that these may be overruled by Russian diplomatists and statesmen, who are certainly not below the average European standard. It is quite in their power to get rid of the present difficulty. The Sultan is perfectly willing to receive a visit from the Grand Duke himself, and has, in fact, sent him an invitation, but wishes to receive him, not in military state, but as any other visitor of rank would be received. The Grand Duke, however, insists upon paying the visit accompanied by his Staff, all in full uniform, numbering, according to one account, 200 officers, and according to another account, 50. The first reflection which will probably suggest itself to most impartial critics is that it is something worse than childish—unless, indeed, the word childish when applied to nations is synonymous with half civilized—for a guest who a short time since was an avowed enemy thus to insist upon paying a visit of ceremony in such style as he knows will be extremely distasteful and painful to the feelings of his vanquished host. The Grand Duke forcing himself upon the Sultan's privacy, with a brilliant staff of officers fresh from the slaughter of the Sultan's subjects and the destruction of his towns, would certainly make a striking pendant to the story of the Black Prince waiting himself at table upon the Monarch whom he had conquered and taken prisoner. If the Grand Duke can seriously think that the glory of his Campaign will be diminished if he does not enter Constantinople in military state and bring his officers with him, by all means let him bring them. Now that Turkey and Russia are at peace, there can be no practical objection to such an entry, except, perhaps, on the ground that it might possibly excite some tumult or disturbance among the more fanatical portion of a Stamboul crowd. But this possibility is so remote that it need not prevent the visit, assuming that the Grand Duke is prepared to take its responsibility upon himself and to bear with military stoicism any insults that may be offered by word or gesture to him or his Staff by casual spectators in the crowd, and provided he has good reason to believe every effort has been made to restrain them by the Turkish authorities. Even this triumph is one which, in present circumstances, a generous victor might easily forego. The Grand Duke's troops have been for weeks virtually in possession of Constantinople; they are now little more than an hour's marching distance from the city walls, and, if word were given to them move, might come here without finding a single Turkish soldier to oppose them. All were ready to march in on Sunday if the signing of the treaty had been further delayed. It is, in short, well known to the world that Constantinople is at the mercy of the Russians, and that they can enter it whenever they like; and it will not make it better known for the Grand Duke himself actually to enter with 100 or 200 officers. This mere entry, however, is purely a question of magnanimity and public policy; but it is a matter of private courtesy, not to say of humanity and decency, that the Grant Duke should not force himself in the style of a conqueror upon his conquered host, to whom he has just dictated at the sword's point a treaty which, however justifiable in the interests of the provinces oppressed by Turkey, must appear extremely harsh and humiliating to their Sovereign, whose Empire in Europe it has almost destroyed. If the Grand Duke wishes to see the Sultan, either for reasons of State or to show the world that he has no unfriendly feeling towards his late enemy, he can easily waive whatever right he may think he has to come as a conqueror and come only as a private gentleman. If he insists on coming as a conqueror, and the Sultan, as the weaker party, has to yield to force, so far from heightening, he will only tarnish the reputation so well earned by his brilliant campaign, to say nothing of the handle which he will give to those sworn enemies of Russia who are still indefatigably working to prevent, if possible, at the last moment, a peaceful solution at the Berlin Conference. His insistance will be all the more to be regretted because the compact that his troops should not enter Constantinople could not have been more fairly and honourably kept. Though the Russians are only ten miles off, they might be a hundred for all we see of them, or for any risk of disturbance or agitation which their vicinity causes among the Mussulman population. Now and then an officer or soldier may be seen in the streets, apparently on some business errand, but they go along in so quiet a fashion that they are scarcely noted, and incur the least possible risk of being molested. If others enter, as General Scobeleff did last night, it is in plain clothes, so that they escape observation; but I am assured that the permission to enter even in this way has been accorded to extremely few.

This difficulty about the Sultan's reception of the Grand Duke is for the moment met by the Sultan's pleading indisposition, which, considering all the work and anxiety he has recently gone through, is very probably not feigned. In addition to the Sultan's reluctance to receive the Grand Duke in State, there is the further difficulty that he will be expected to return the Grand Duke's visit. There are no obvious objections to this on grounds of etiquette, since a Russian Grand Duke has on a former occasion had his visit returned by a Sultan; the visit, if I remember rightly, being exchanged between Abdul Aziz and the present Grand Duke. Hence the Sultan's objection to return the visit is by some attributed to the nervous apprehensions which he is known to entertain about showing himself outside his palace in the present state of popular feeling—apprehensions for which, if one cannot have much respect, one may at least have some pity and sympathy.

RECRUITING.

The Inspector-General of Recruiting, in a Report which has just been published expresses himself well satisfied with the results of recruiting during the year 1877. There was some reason for anxiety, seeing that in addition to ordinary casualties the number of men enlisted under the short service system who passed into the reserve was great; besides which the authorities sanctioned the transfer to the reserve of all men of more than three and less than six years' service who might desire to quit the colours. Nevertheless we are told that the supply of recruits was sufficient and that the army was never below its establishment. The number of recruits was 28,728, being only 642 fewer than the number enlisted in 1876, which was exceptionally large. In addition to recruits 2,437 men joined from desertion, 13 were allowed to return from the Army Reserve, and 819 joined from "other causes," which, we are informed, were " principally exchanges from the different branches of the service." Thus there was a total addition to the army of 31,997 men. As regards mere numbers, therefore, we have no reason to complain. We do not, however, quite understand the assertion that the army was never during the year below its establishment, for on looking at the tabular statement in the army estimates we find that the establishment was at the date of the latest returns 996 short. However, we are quite content to accept the Inspector-General's assertion as literally correct, and it is the more satisfactory as the authorities narrowed the recruiting area by raising the minimum standard of infantry recruits in height from 5ft. 4½in. to 5ft. 5in., and in chest measurement from 33 inches to 34 inches.

Passing from the question of quantity to that of quality, we find the Inspector-General speaking with less complacency. He says that the reports from the different corps have been very satisfactory. The reports from the examining surgeons are stated, however, to have been only " for the most part favourable." The Inspector-General himself implies that his satisfaction is as much qualified as is that of the doctor's, for he admits that in many instances the recruits have been young. He, however, puts a good face on the matter, declares that these lads have shown manifest improvement after joining their corps, and thinks that they will probably develop into efficient soldiers. We are of opinion that he is not too sanguine, but still the fact remains that large proportions of our soldiers are immature lads, unfit for active or even foreign service, and that about one-sixth—at a low estimate—of the rank and file of the infantry cannot be counted among the efficient fighting men. This deduction will, it must be remembered, under existing conditions be permanent. It is difficult to devise a remedy, for as the Duke of Cambridge a couple of years ago observed in the House of Lords, if we do not catch our soldiers young they get married or settle down to an occupation, and cannot be caught at all. The only remedy is to make the army so good a profession that men will compete for admission into it as eagerly as they do for admission into the police. The worst part of the business is that young as many of our recruits confessedly are, it is notorious that in numerous instances they are even younger than they say they are. All soldiers know that a recruit never hesitates to add a few months, or even a year, on to his real age, in order to qualify himself for acceptance. There is absolutely no way of checking the statement of the interested party. The Inspector-General, to diminish if possible the extent of the evil, states that directions have been given that examining medical officers are " to decide according to the best of their judgment what is the age of the recruit, as tested not only by height and chest measurement but also by weight." We are afraid that none of these tests will prove infallible. As to judgment based on appearance the most experienced surgeon may often find it difficult to decide whether a lad is 16 or 18, especially when the recruit has been badly fed or the reverse. It is now recognised that a battalion of boys cannot be efficient, and steps have been taken to obtain soon a fair leaven of full-grown and experienced soldiers. Hitherto the enlistments for long service have in the infantry been 25 per cent; and within that limit it has been left to the option of the infantry recruit whether he would enlist for six years with the colours, to be followed by six years in the reserve, or for 12 years with the colours. Practically the permission to enlist for long service has not been much taken advantage of, for in 1877, out of 28,728 men, only 4,091—all, we believe, infantry—engaged for short service. Even, however, if the whole proportion allowed had done so the result would only have been to have given us the desired number of old soldiers in the distant [illegible]

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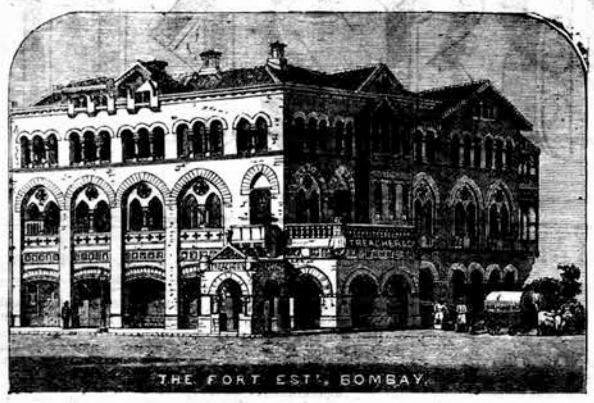
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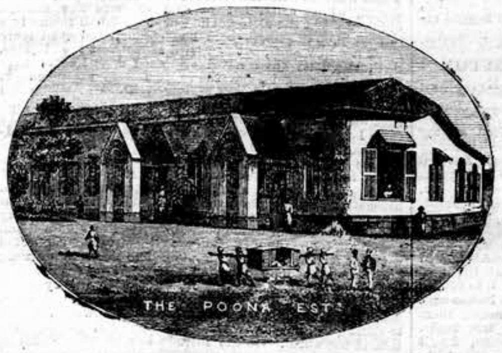
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TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry......	34	0	18	8
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W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. T. Lewis, R N.R., on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1878, at 4 p m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION, WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of saling.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 9th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	April	6
CHILDWADL HALL	2,100	300	May	15
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May	29
*RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At fortnightly intervals.	
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350		
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.................Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „	8
EUROPA	2,277	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
ITALIA	2,245	424		
OLYMPIA	2,050	424		

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th April
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman.....16th April.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock...29th „ Monday.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee .... 13th May
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson... 27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.
ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton .... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,187 TONS.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 12TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a dozen FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage Money......... Rs. 500

For passage and shipping baggage apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE.................... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250	on 15th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 996. Built at Glasgow in October 1868 under special survey and classed A 1, 16 years at Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hoogly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found. Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of Iron.

This vessel was abandoned last September when ashore on Saugor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 13th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HAWTHORN, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel from NEW YORK and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, PAY FREIGHT to the undersigned, and to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which their GOODS will be landed by the Captain on their account and risk.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE	1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

GARBUT HOTEL,
GARBUT HALL, MATHERAN.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant view. BRANCH of the POONA HOTEL. BAZAR SUPPLIES received direct from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

Cama Cottage	Rs. 500
Keepsake	„ 350

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
28,315	10	20,141	250	39,725	10
3,522	10	39,769	50	41,466	10
26,507	500	32,055	25		

Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amounts awarded to them by applying to Mr. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, No. 33, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

VACANCIES for ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and for SURVEYORS.

Application to be made at office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, Fort.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. WINTHORPE, a large consignment of SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BELTING from 1 inch to 6 inches. Apply to Messrs. ROWLAND and Co., No 25, Meadow Street, Fort.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AS there was no QUORUM at the Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation convened for this day, for the consideration of the Draft By-Laws as amended, the Chairman ADJOURNED the Meeting until 4-15 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO BE LET, from 12th or 15th April to the 12th June, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, open to the sea on both sides. Rent only Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MOOLJEE VELLJEE, Hindoo Merchant, in the partnership business or trade which had been carried on at Bombay, in Turkeyton or Colored Cotton Goods, between LUDHA CULLIANJEE, JEEVUNDASS MORARJEE, and afterwards GOVERDHUN CULLIANJEE, JEEVUNDASS MORARJEE, and the said Mooljee Velljee, under the Name, Style, and Firm of JEEVUNDASS MOOLJEE, from the Sumvut year 1932 (A. D. 1876-1877) CEASED and DETERMINED on the 15th of Bhudwa Sood Sumvut 1933, SATURDAY, (22nd September 1877); and that the said firm is now carried on by JEEVUNDASS MORARJEE and GOVERDHUN CULLIANJEE only, under the Name, Style, and Firm of JEEVUNDASS MORARJEE.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

IRRIDIUM POINTED PENS.

DURABLE AS THE DIAMOND.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

STANLEY IN AFRICA,

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
SPECIAL NUMBER.

Price Re. 1; by Post, Re. 1-4.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUNSTROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use,

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO

His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

By REDNOR.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th proximo.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. MATHESON, pro. Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, March 27, 1878.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoglee, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April 1878, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

After the foregoing business has been transacted the following Special Resolution will be proposed:—" That Clause 21st of the Articles of Association be rescinded and the following Clause be inserted in lieu thereof."

" The Directors shall have power to close the Register of Members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 513 of 1877.

JAMSETJEE DORABJEE NAIGAMWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay............Plaintiff.

vs.

CHANJIBHOY DADABHOY MISTREE, of Bombay, Parsee, residing on the Breach Candy Road, in the said Town and Island of Bombay............Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, bearing date the Thirty-first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot on the premises before GEORGE HOUGHTON FARRAN, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamwalla and Chanjibhoy Dadabhoy Mistree or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or oart or cocoanut garden, being part and portion of an oart commonly called or known by the name of Motty Churney, on which the said Chanjibhoy Dadabhoy has since built a house situate on the south side of Churney Road at Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 131, and now under No. 136, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 45, and bounded as follows:—viz., on or towards the north by the Churney Road, on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Heerabai, widow of Eduljee Dorabjee, and now belonging to Nanabhoy Bhikhajee Mistree, on or towards the east by the Girgaum Road otherwise known as Breach Candy Road, and on or towards the west by a house formerly belonging to Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Khumbata, and now belonging to Pestonjee Pallonjee Seegunporia, which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of Merwanjee Framjee Pandey, and is now in the occupation of the said Chanjibhoy Dadabhoy.

The above premises are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees ten annas three for Pension and Tax.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, in Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLSS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with:

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18, to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair,
Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at
Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

17 8..........................Per Cash..........................18 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1878 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1878) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales,
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies ghest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at Dabool or Bruce Lane, Girgaum Road.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dabool, Burrow's Lane, near St. Francis Xavier's Church, the household furniture, &c., the property of Mr. C. Su nk, who has left Bomby, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services best plated ice pitcher, egg and cruet frame, waiter, table spoons and forks, table candlesticks, solar lamps, and handsomely carved French-polished furniture comprising drawingroom, dining, pier, washing and dressing table, chiffoniers, whatnots, bookstand, wardrobes, chest of drawers, drawingroom, diningroom and easy chairs, iron and blackwood fourpost bedsteads, camp cot, dressing glasses, pictures, cuckoo clock, table ornaments, dispense and bathroom furniture and utensils, books, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction without reserve by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms, on the first floor on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., the undermentioned fancy goods, the property of Mr. N. Brownstein going home.

Socks and stockings, lady's boots, gold and silver watches, lockets and rings, scents, linen handkerchieves, bathing towels, jet jewellery, albums, marble ornaments, meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, ready-made suits, musical boxes, clocks, magnifying glasses, magic pens, opera glasses, streoscopes, China lacquered goods, Havana cigars, cigarettes, glass inkstands and paper weights, accordians, bridles, Bohemian glass vases, ladies' hats and bonnets, hanging kerosine oil lamps, children's toys, and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white shirtings.
10 bales grey Drills.
12 „ grey dhoties.
5 cases white lappets.

By order of the Administrator General sundry effects of the late E. W. S. Login, Esq.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, at the hour of 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Armenian Lane, Fort, by order of Messrs. Nuthoo Lalljee and Co. on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Frankenburg and Co.

A large quantity of cotton and woollen goods comprising woollen cloth of various qualities and colours, white shirtings, prints of various sorts, white doria stripes, white jacconet, Victoria lawn, silk, velvet, blankets, carpets, socks, and stockings, coloured flannel, alpacca, moleskins, furniture, chintz, damask, &c.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods taken on delivery of within 5 days from the the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., in Meadows Street, Fort, above Nency Khyraz.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 8 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the house occupied by Nency Khyraj in Medows Street, Fort, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of H. R. Scobie, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light self driving park phaeton with a pair of Pegu ponies and plated harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell Public Action at their rooms, grey and coloured piece goods, 1 case of pocket white handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A pair of chesnut gelding, horses.
1 grey Persian horse, 14-.
The property of W. Latham, Esq., proceeded to England.
1 Office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse.

AUCTION sale of valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, horses, carriages, &c., at Retreat Hall, Belassis Road.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, horses, carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of W. Morris, Esquire, the same comprises rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, tea, coffee and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing hot water curry and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, tea set, ice pitcher, salver, butter pot, a mahogany case containing best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned French polished furniture, made to order, such as a handsome telescope dining table for 12 persons, sideboard, mallet pattern dining room, arm and without arm chairs, whatnot, handsome teak wood circular table with marble top, oblong pier and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, firstrate oleographs and cromolithographs, handsome teakwood four post bedstead, iron and camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes press with plate glass doors, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, dispeuse articles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English built park phaeton.
1 do. powerful Australian horse.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, a Harmonichord iron frame, grand square pianoforte, two handsome English built open carriage by Ness Brothers and "Middleton," a pair of handsome chesnut Arab mares, a handsome Arab horse 10-2 &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, grand square piano forte, horses, carriages, &c., the property of Lestock Reid, Esquire.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from SATURDAY at 4 p. m.

AUCTION SALE AT No. 59, GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by J. C. Phillipps, Esq., to sell at the above address, the whole of his neat and modern household furniture, pictures, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a very ornamented solid rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Haines Brothers of New York," a medium sized slate billiard table, by Bennett and Co., convertible into a dining table, with writing table attached, marking board, pool board, balls, cues, rest, stand and level complete, a very large globe aquarium, bell shape, 25 inch diameter, specially made of flint glass, on a strong stand with shells, rockery, figure of water girl, fountain in working order with 6 different jets, with all the pipe fittings complete and containing the finest collection of ven tian and Japanese, gold fishes, a smaller one with strong stand, shells and gold fishes, a table globe with gold fishes, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Monday, the 8th instant.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY the 23rd instant at 6-30 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place. A collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of P. Benn Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

D COMPANY B. V. RIFLES—The 9th, 10th, and 11th instant have been set apart for the Class-Firing of a Company, and members of the Company are requested to be at Coorla either morning or evening on these days.

A FREE PASSAGE is offered to a European WOMAN by the Cape, sailing about the middle of May. Apply to FERNANDES & Co., Meadow Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES to England and the Continent by Canal Steamers can be secured by applying to the Bombay Passenger Agency, 7, Marine Street, Fort.

TO LET, FURNISHED, SITTING and BED ROOM, suitable for Married Couple or Gentlemen, with or without Board. Apply London Tiffin Rooms, Bornby Row.

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO by SCHRODER. Price Rs. 200. Apply THE LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, BROUGHAM and HARNESS. Apply to W. T., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a very light AMERICAN-BUILT PHAETON in perfect order. Apply to C., care of this paper.

SOLAR HEAT—In the Press, and shortly to be published, with illustrations, SOLAR HEAT, a substitute for fuel in tropical countries. By WILLIAM ADAMS, Bombay. The author is the FIRST who has EVER DRIVEN STEAM MACHINERY, in INDIA, by CONCENTRATION OF SOLAR RAYS. His Solar Steam Engine is in motion, daily, in his compound at Bombay. BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS and Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BARLEY SUGAR EVERTON TOFFEE, ICE CREAMS, &c. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6;
ITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

	Rs.	
Price—To Subscribers to this Journal	0	4
To Non-Subscribers	1	0
Mounted on Cloth	8 As extra.	
„ „ with Rollers	10	„

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee	Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad	Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN	Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST	Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P. M.	Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month.	Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do.	„ 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do.	„ 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do.	„ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

JOSEPH & Co.,
ITALIAN CONFECTIONERS,

NO. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the R. C. Chapel.

☞ ORDERS for WEDDING PARTIES, BALLS, SUPPERS, &c., personally attended to and carefully executed. Three days' previous notice, however, is necessary.

CREAM and WATER ICES always ready.
ICE PUDDINGS made to order.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on the 9th instant for the SUPPLY of PUNKHA PULLERS during the Hot Season of 1878.

Further particulars can be learnt on application at this Office.

R. CLARKE, Lieut. Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 4th April 1878.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above-named Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 13th proximo.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March 1878.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 70, Bazar Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April 1878, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the appointment made by Board of Mr. Raghoonath Narayan Khote as Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MADHOWRAO MOROJEE,
Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th April to 12th April 1878, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 28th March 1878.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.

THERE will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 6th May 1878, about 120 Candies, more or less, of Travancore CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of Beeswax, Ivory and Dammer will also be sold.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 Candies each or less at the request of the intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs. per Candy and the full value of the purchase, deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees, or in Chuckrums, at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit, and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on re-sale, without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of charges to the purchasers, and will be at their risk after being weighed and delivered at the Commercial Godowns.

7. The Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 11th March 1878.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH APRIL 1878.

ALTHOUGH to-day's political advices convey nothing of a certain character, they are regarded here as again turning the scale slightly in favour of war, and we have accordingly no alleviation to report in the general state of business.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from Home indicate a slightly more hopeful feeling, but this may be attributed to the news we had here yesterday. Consols had recovered from 94¾ to 94⅞, and French Rentes from 108 to 108½. Seeds were firm at unaltered prices, and Wheat to arrive was also unchanged. In the London General Produce Markets the only movement was a decline of £1 per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market remained quiet, and Reuter reported the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing unchanged, sales 8,000 bales. Spot prices mark a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Broach, G. F. Dharwar, and G. F. Compts, and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Hinguoghaut, but from private sources we learn that arrivals were steadier, and Reuter reports business in Good Omra, with the F. G. F clause, March-April shipment, via Canal, at 5⅝d, equivalent to an improvement of 1-16d. per lb. In New York, too, while ready Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 10⅞ cents., June shipment had recovered from 10⅞ to 10 15-16 cents per lb. This improvement, such as it is, may be put down to the interpretation attached to the political advices, as there is nothing else to effect the market. On the contrary, the American receipts still continue on a liberal scale, the following being the figures to date:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	5,000	3,000	4,000
Six days' "	46,000	23,000	46,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,913,000	3,732,000	3,804,000

The weekly return for the Bank of England up to Wednesday evening shows a decrease in discounts of £1,400,000, but there is at the same time a reduction in the reserve of £1,200,000 and in bullion of £400,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 33 3-16 to 33 1-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market is quoted at 3½ per cent on 6 months' and 2⅞ per cent. on 3 months' Bank Bills, which shows a slightly dearer Money Market, and since the return a withdrawal of £175,000 has taken place for Germany.

Bar Silver is still quoted in London at 54½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 13-16d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown a repetition of yesterday's dulness. There has been next to nothing doing, and rates are unchanged in every respect, but the tendency is still weak owing to the limited amount of paper offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11 10¼.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any new business, and rates are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been again slightly firmer, and business has been done to-day in Fours at Rs. 93¼, which is practically also the quotation for Fours-and-a-half. Fives and-a-half we call Rs. 103.

In the SHARE MARKET there is still very little doing, but the feeling is no weaker. Bank of Bombays have recovered yesterday's decline of ½ per cent. Land shares are unchanged, with the exception of Colabas, which are Rs. 5 lower. In Press Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Berar, French Press and Mofussil, and Rs. 15 in Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co.'s are, on the whole, a shade steadier, although rates are irregular. Alexandra and Morarjee Goculdas are Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 5 per share higher, but Bhowougger Mills and Press have declined Rs. 150, Central India Rs. 25, Soonderdas Rs. 20, and Prince of Wales Rs. 50 per share.

COTTON has been decidedly firmer to-day as regards sellers, who have been asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers have shown little disposition to pay higher prices, and the Market closes on a very small extent of business. The following are to-day's quotations for ready Cotton:—

Good Omra	Rs. 190	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F.	" 183	"	"
G. F.	" 177	"	"
Fair	" 158	"	"

SEEDS, although quiet, remains very firm at Rs. 6-14 for Linseed and Rs. 7-13 per cwt. for Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a trifle steadier. For Liverpool by steamer 18s. 9d. per ton has been done, and once some of the large steamers now on the berth are filled up, we may look for a healthier market. By sail for Liverpool £1-7-6 is the quotation, and by steam to Trieste and Venice £1-15, payable here is asked, but we have not heard of any quotations.

PIECE GOODS show no movement of any kind. The demand remains dull and sluggish, and prices are, to a great extent, nominal. For local goods the enquiry is quite of a retail character.

COALS are a trifle quieter, inasmuch as buyers show less disposition to speculate at the enhanced rates, but there is still an absence of sellers to arrive at almost any price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	687½
Natioral Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	865
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	451
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	600
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	435
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co	300	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	300
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	408	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	475

*Per Share for the half-year

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 30th March 1878.

Open 1,268¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,28,436	9	0
Merchandise	6,40,636	0	0
Telegraph	1,033	0	0
Total Rs.	7,70,105	9	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¾ Miles Total Rs.	8,12,716	10	11
Decrease	42,611	1	11

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	In the month of February 1878.	First two months of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
GOLD—		
Imports	7,99,024	21,95,654
Exports	13,000	2,58,000
Net Imports	7,86,024	19,37,554
SILVER—		
Imports	51,63,740	1,30,81,757
Exports	8,86,581	14,29,209
Net Imports	42,77,159	1,16,52,548
Total Imports	59,62,764	1,52,77,411
" Exports	8,99,581	16,87,309
" Net Imports	50,63,183	1,35,90,102

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January To 31st Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January To 31st Dec. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED.				
East Indian, Main	32838363	39568664	6730298	...
East Indian, Jabalpur	2674574	4604140	1929566	...
Eastern Bengal	3301376	4352371	1050995	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund	3380256	4231057	850799	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	7973245	9707080	1733835	...
Madras	7041631	9899486	2857855	...
South Indian	1949555	3231794	1282239	...
Great Indian Peninsula	24151864	32658173	8506309	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	6697854	7665136	967282	...
Total	90068720	115917898	25909178	...
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	98343	118486	20143	...
Nalhati	75201	89276	14075	...
Rajputana	2329504	2694303	364789	...
Holkar	378519	393565	15046	...
Khamgaon	32282	51006	18724	...
Amraoti	69496	74162	4666	...
Wardha Valley	20322	76742	5586	...
Nizam's	581735	830556	248821	...
Tirhut	179485	296778	117293	...
Punjab Northern	475841	681667	205826	...
Neemuch	22568	78477	55909	...
Northern Bengal	...	40511	40511	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	333027	333027	...
Total	4284946	5761936	1497990	...
Grand Total	94270666	121679834	27407168	...
Gross Estimated Expenditure	45936348	56435107	...	...
Net Receipts	48334317	65244727	16910410	...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. RANLIA, 1,169 tons, Captain G. M. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Point de Galle in ballast.

THE s.s., JENNIE OTTO, 941 tons, Captain Hewson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of 20,050 bags paddy and 15,232 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Jannie Otto (s)	Hewson	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Ranlia (s)	Wilson	Point de Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Shadwan, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Cape Verde, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

1	Estepona (s)	Hubback	Bombay, Mar 9.
	Clive (s)	Prowse	Bombay, Mar 23.
	Japan (s)	Smidt	Hong-Kong, Mar 16.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 1—Steamers Teviot and Commilla.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japan—Mr and Mrs Morrison, Mrs Apcar, Mrs Gasper, Mrs Camell, Miss Apcar, Mr Macpherson, Master Cazalas, Mr W Gray, Mr Morrison.

Per s s Euphrates. For Rangoon:—Mr F Moss, Mr P D Barclay, Mr F W Laruach, Mr H G Batten, Mr Freeman, and Mrs Thendail.

Per Steamer City of Mecca, bound to London:—Mr and Mrs T L Warren and 2 children, Mrs J W Thomas and 4 children, Mrs Willson, Mrs Meredith, Mr and Mrs D Bennie, Mrs Kemp and 3 children, Mr R G Sisson, Mrs Macadam, Mrs Ephgran and infant Mr J W F Lowndes, Mr C Raban and Mrs Raban.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.

3	Tenasserim (s)	Rangoon.
	Czarewitch	Rangoon.

April. DEPARTURES.

3	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.
	Historian (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—4 cases sodawater bottle corks, Lawyer and Co; 10 bags sodawater bottle corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.
Trentham Hall s—11 cases Danish butter, Owen and Okell; 1,762 slabs hard spelter, Toolsidass Khimjee.
Europa s—500 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Propontis s—863 bars and 119 bundles bar iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Glamorgan s—20 cases claret, J C Bushby and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior—37 cases oilmanstore, 6 cases salad oil and 9 cases castor oil, Cawsjee Dadabhoy; 12 cases silver cochineal, Cowasjee Brothers; 30 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers.
Cervin s—71 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hooshein; 5 cases oilmanstore, 2 casks blacking and 1 case marking ink, Goolamally Jewanjee; 8 drums and 1 case varnish, Ebram Peerkoan.
Strathleven s—54 cases oilmanstore, M F Cash and Co.
Emblehope s—7 boxes tinned plates, H Esmall Jetha; 75 cases oilmanstore, Jehangirjee Rustomjee Balliwalla.

FROM NEW YORK.

Abbie Carver—55 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Meraval—50 cases sulphuric acid, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Morray s—30 hgds pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Winston s -1,034 bars iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

T Mclellan—16 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Savernake—23 bales wool, Mohunjee Purmanund; 50 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmichund; 100 bales cotton, G Reifferscheid and Co; 25 bales cotton, Mohunjee Purmanund; 95 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 76 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyal.
Agnes Oswald—134½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Merioneth—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 625 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolsidass.
Nellie Martin s—154 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Trentham Hall s—100 cwts myrabollams, Dyal Dharsee; 650 cwts myrabollams, Soonderdass Damoder; 52 cwts myrabollams, 40 bales rags and 26 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 48 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 27 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 70 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 13 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Luckomsee Vurdhman; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Culliangee; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1 case india rubber, Ebhrahim Abdool Currim.
Alanla s—375 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Strathleven s—44 cwts. dry ginger, Cursonjee Pittamber and Co; 40 bales wool, Nickuldass Thackurdass; 25 bales wool, S L Macnaghten; 63 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales wool, Nensee Luckmidass; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 400 cwts. wheat, Mooljee Jewraz and Co; 1,201½ cwts. wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—500 cwts myrabollams, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Australia s—50 cwts myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co; 6 cases shawls, Forbes and Co; 1 case shawls, Juggonath Soonderdass; 7 bales carpets, Goolamhoosein Mahomed; 142 packages nutmegs, 15 packages guttapurcha 1,825 packages pepper and 15 packages benjamin, P and O S N Co; 6 bales hides, Rujubally Alliruja; 6 bales hides and 21 bales skins, H S Mahamed; 10 bales skins and 9 bales hides, M M Poolay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Australia s—100 cases nutmegs, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Neuva Providencia—254½ cwts coffee and 57 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.
Cervin s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Norris—1,200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—9 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Liddesdale s—343 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Red Star s—2,805 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 223 cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liddesdale s—168 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bags pepper, P and O S N Co.
Ganges s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—175 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Sumatra s—1 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sestos s—4 cwts Cambay-stone and 9½ cwts chundroose, Ebram Noordin and Co; 23 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 223 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·829
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	78·7
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Mvement of wind in 24 hours	263
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·02
" year	0.05

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 6.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

At 12 A. M.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

359—Re Act X of 1866 and the East India Bank—Crawford and B—Dharsey Hemraj vs Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and another—Heard, C and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

703-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
535-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Erskine Reuben and others—Prescot and Winter.
444-77—Janardhun and G—Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.
691-77—Prescot and W—Luxmibai vs Cowasjee Hormusjee—Janordhun and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

7-78—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Harroon M vs Dhonderaj Venayeak—M M Munshi.—Part heard.
22-78—Khunderao M—Bhugwandass Damodhur vs Jeebai—Tyabjee and S.
25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Narayenjee and another vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and others—Craigie, L and O.
281-76—Rimington, H and C—Hanivemull Navolmull vs Heergopal Premsookdass and others—Nanu and H.
770-78—Baeshunker N—Khimjee Jairam vs Jumnabai—Shamrao P.
700-71—Shapurjee and T—Jumnadass Balkissondass vs Shaik Abdulla bin Salim—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Pottinger, Lieut Col, Asst Qr Mr Gl, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 4.

White, Surg Major, on duty, from Jubbulpore.
Fordyce, Lieut, 8th Bombay N I, to join, from Bhooj.
Coetlogan, Capt, 70th Regt, on duty, from Mooltan.

APRIL 5.

Carnegie, Bt Major, 17th Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawur.
Young, Major, 62nd Regt, on retirement, from Morar.
Vincent, Lieut Col, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Kelly-Kenny, Major, 2nd Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Browne, Surg, on duty, from Poona.
Harman, Major, 2nd Queens, on duty, from Poona.
Melliss, Capt, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hughes, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.
Pearson, Conductor, Ord Dept, on leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Melliss, Capt, Sappers and Miners, from leave, to Kirkee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 2.)

Mr E Gibson, Acting Special Assistant Collector, Kurnool furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Mr H F Clogstoun, Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months.

Mr J B Spedding to be a Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Mr Arundel to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna.

Mr O'Farrell to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Major J M Smith, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Captain W Cooke, Staff Corps, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date: Lieut-Colonel A Stevens, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s; extra annuity, £668 12s.

Surgeon-Major J S Ridings, M D, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate to appear before a Medical Board.

The Secretary of State for India has granted furlough on medical certificate for one year to Lieut B F Braine, Staff Corps.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter...... 10th, 7h. 46·1m. P.M.
Full Moon...... 17th, 10h. 48·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 6	......	5 52	6 13	0 39 m 1 31 a	6 59 m 7 25 a
Sun. 7	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	1 6 m 2 9 a	7 29 m 8 2 a
Mon. 8	......	5 50	6 14	1 38 m 1 55 a	8 7 m 8 46 a
Tues. 9	......	5 49	6 14	2 16 m 3 30 a	8 51 m 9 39 a
Wed. 10	English Mail expected	5 49	6 14	3 4 m 5 1 a	9 49 m 10 58 a
Th. 11	......	5 48	6 15	4 29 m 6 15 a	11 7 m ......
Fri. 12	......	5 47	6 15	6 23 m 7 35 a	0 25 m 0

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—LEIGH—April 3rd, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by special licence, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, James Tennent Boyd, to Elizabeth Mary Leigh, fourth daughter of the late Patrick Leigh, Fulham, London.

DEATHS.

HOWELL—April 3rd, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, Jane Reeves the beloved wife of Mr. J. W. Howell, aged 48 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GROVES—March 26th, at Rai Bareli, the wife of Mrs. J. Groves, D.P.W., of a son.

HILL—March 20th, at Turconleah, Chumparun, the wife of James H. G. Hill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOVILL—SHERER—March 26th, at the Church of the Epiphany, Tezpur, Central Assam, by the Rev. Sydney Endle, Edward Bovill, Surgeon Bengal Army, to Ada Helen, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel J. Sherer, Bengal Staff Corps.

SINKINSON—LeMESURIER—At St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. W. J. Rowland, Edward James Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Edward Sinkinson, Esq., of Kendal, to Katherine Irene, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel LeMesurier, R.A.

DEATH.

CHUCKERBUTTY—March 29th, at Calcutta, suddenly, Sarah, the widow of the late Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

THE oracle has spoken. Prince Bismarck has rudely dashed Russia's hopes of an exclusive alliance with Germany for settling the Eastern Question, by proclaiming, at the critical moment when England has abandoned negotiation and is intent on action, his determination to have nothing to do with the Congress, which he believes could not possibly be held without the co-operation of England. This is undoubtedly a rough reply to Russia's diplomatic overtures for joint action with Germany, and perhaps many persons will interpret it as a sign that peace may yet be maintained. But it is perfectly consistent with Prince Bismarck's conduct throughout the prolonged discussion of the last two years. He has invariably declined to accept the character, which English Liberals would so gladly have thrust upon him, of Protector of the Peace of Europe, and has always said in very plain terms that it was not his business to keep Russia from seizing Constantinople, that this was England's concern, and that, if England chose to fight, he would look on and see fair play. In fact, he has all along acted the part of the "judicious bottleholder," to borrow the nickname by which Lord Palmerston was known for so many years, and it is not his fault if the English Ministry were slow to discern his real meaning. He has been most anxious they should understand that they must either let Russia have her way or fight her without allies. For his part he preferred and expected they would fight, and in his speech delivered a few weeks ago he contemptuously shrugged his shoulders at them for their timidity in refusing to disturb the Russians, who were already in possession of European Turkey. This was the real drift of the sneer, *Beati possidentes*, a phrase which puts the policy of Germany in a perfectly clear light, since it can only mean that Prince Bismarck intends to wait and see whether Russia or England will be the winner before declaring himself. He has now chosen very skilfully his time for announcing that the bond of the Triple Alliance does not pledge him to anything beyond a tacit acquiescence in the aggrandisement of Russia. He will be no party to any scheme which might make England and Germany enemies; but he will perform faithfully his part of the compact with Prince Gortschakoff by neither interfering himself, nor allowing Austria to do so. For a right understanding of the political situation in Europe it is necessary that we should have no delusions about what Austria can do. Austria dares not move without the permission of Germany, and this permission will not be given at present. The arena is cleared, then, for an engagement between those two mighty gladiators, England and Russia. The diplomatists have done their work, and it is now the turn of the men of action. The supposition that Russia, alarmed at her own isolation, may attempt to reopen negotiations for a Congress, seems to us absurd. She cannot afford to humiliate herself by going on her knees to all the European Powers and asking them to let her submit all the provisions of her Treaty with Turkey for their consideration. She is not more isolated than England is, so far as actual fighting strength is concerned, and she probably believes that the strategical advantages are all in her favour, and that she will never have such a chance again of acquiring the complete mastery of South-Eastern Europe. We believe, therefore, that she will stand firm on the whole question of her claims, as she has done already with regard to the retrocession of Bessarabia, which she insists upon with haughty pertinacity, and that she will boldly challenge England to a duel for the possession of Constantinople. This is the real matter at issue between the two Powers. Lord Derby said long ago that "Constantinople was "the last word of the Eastern Question," and we have reached that last word. It is worthy of note that in Lord Salisbury's circular despatch the fact that the fate of Constantinople is the real subject of controversy is frankly admitted, and the disguise of anxiety about what is to become of Turks, Greeks, or Slavs entirely cast aside. The prize is worth fighting for, and it seems to us as plain as the sun at noonday that the Russians will not, in any circumstances, yield it without a fight. We are convinced, also, that the remodelled English Ministry is determined to go to war, for it cannot be ignorant that its own tenure of power is dependent on its fulfilment of the wishes of England, which, although perhaps not quite so clearly articulated as we might wish, are distinctly favourable to a warlike solution of the long outstanding quarrel with Russia. The English people would not submit patiently to a serious increase of taxation if they were not kept in good humour by the promise of a fight; and we should not like to be in Lord Beaconsfield's shoes if it becomes his duty to announce to Parliament that England has come to terms with Russia before a shot has been fired. England wants a war, and it would be a very good thing for her to have one. In spite of all the comforting things Sir Garnet Wolseley and other military optimists may say about her fighting strength, nobody will believe in it till she has proved it. Her forces are certainly very much stronger now than they were a quarter of a century ago, when the Duke of Wellington, in the very last speech, we believe, that he delivered in the House of Lords, condemned the weak peace establishment of the British Army, and said, "You have barely soldiers enough to "relieve the men on guard at your different "stations scattered about the earth." Yet, in spite of this material weakness, England was still, in 1852, indisputably the leading European Power, because she had not exhausted the renown won by her great victories on land and at sea during the Napoleonic wars. There is, after all, nothing that pays a nation so well, is half so good a commercial investment, as a great victory. Trafalgar and Waterloo gave England the supremacy in Europe for fifty years, and the privilege to accumulate in peace unheard-of wealth and to consolidate her Empire till its resources are such that, had Pitt had them at his command, he would have conquered the world. But England is relatively a less important Power now than she was because new moral, intellectual, and material forces have come into play in Europe, and she has not yet shown in the ordeal of battle what place must be definitively assigned to her in the modern order of Great Powers. Her mercantile and shopkeeping classes hate the word prestige, but it is a curious coincidence that since England began to lose her prestige—that is to say, since the Franco-German War—her trade and industry also have begun to languish, as if her people were begun to falling behind in the race even of peaceful competition with Continental nations which are vigorous with new life and hope. This decline will go on at a constantly accelerated pace unless England reasserts her old position in the world. We believe, therefore, that war will be the salvation of the country. It will show the world what the strength of the British Empire really is, and will save European civilization and dam back the tide of Russian barbarism for at least a century to come. This must be the conviction, also, of the English Ministry, and their voice will, therefore, be for war.

IT would be an immense boon to Europeans whose offices entail periodical native entertainments, if any one, European or native, could devise some common platform on which the long estranged Aryans might take their amusement in common. Of all the painful spectacles, hanging not excluded, which it has been our ill-fortune to witness, there is none worse than that of the Baboo at an "At Home," thrown in a corner and on a photograph book for his entertainment. "At Home!" misguiding term; it is all abroad with him. The unhappy man, in his clean clothes, examines that pictorial refuge of people without conversation, or too weary to make it, as if it swarmed with scorpions and snakes, holding it at arm's length and upside down by turns, but mostly with an affectation of hilarity hardly complimentary to his host's relatives and acquaintances entombed therein. But this is the niceness of Oriental manners. They desire to be suave and accommodating right down to the ground, and in honest truth it is for the unfortunate European host that we blush, not for his native guest, when the first is accorded the painful duty of amusing the latter with nothing better than some rubbishing old quarto of effigies.

If the European host is a great swell, and if money is a matter of no consideration with himself or his family, there are two ways by which he may amuse his native guests very well. He may give them a grand display of fireworks, a spectacle which never seems to pall upon the aboriginal appetite, or he may hire a circus, if there is one about, for their delectation. The people of India love the hippodrome quite as well as those cavalry officers of our army who go in for bare-backed steeds and spangles with gusto; but unluckily a circus is not always to hand, and a host, as a commissioner or collector, might find some little difficulty in getting up an amateur performance of that kind among his stiff-necked friends and acquaintances. Fireworks are expensive, out of official statistics, and dancing, as we understand the art, is abhorrent to the native taste; as distasteful, in fact, as our music. Conversation is often burdensome when the Aryan brothers essay it together, and the aboriginal will not play whist, or the fiddle, or smoke, or drink, or throw himself rashly or cheerfully into any of those resources against social *ennui* which in our civilization are demanded of the man who performs his duties properly towards society. The native guest, if he is not a stick or a wet blanket, behaves as such. He thinks that he is at a party to be entertained, not to entertain; so it is absolutely necessary to find amusement for him independent of any he can give in return.

Some Anglo-Indian magnates have tried *nautches*, but with only indifferent success. This is a species of foreign entertainment we are not equal to, and our ladies do not highly approve of it. The Indian dancing girl is dispirited by the coldness of her reception before a European audience, and the native guest misses the beetul and the hookah, and perhaps the toddy, which are the natural concomitants of this indigenous pastime. There is no "go" in the *nautch* offered by a European host, consequently the favourite amusement of natives may be put out of the question. The game of billiards has a charm for some native noblemen, and, if a maharaja has to be entertained, he is probably more at his ease in the billiard room than anywhere else; but, as a general rule, we should say that the more childish the entertainment offered to native guests the better they will be pleased with it. They hate conversaziones, lectures, musical re-unions, balls and banquets, but they appreciate spectacles which appeal to the eye rather than the intelligence, and there is probably nothing which could afford greater gratification to a native "crowd" than a fair of the old Greenwich pattern where wax-works, pig-faced women, cheap Jacks, Aunt Sallys and thimble-rig vied with one another in affording unlimited distraction for a small sum of money. We have been to one or two native horse and other fairs in India, and have been astonished at their resemblance in many particulars to Ballinasloe and Donnybrook. For the multitude, there is nothing like a fair, we should say, and we commend the idea to those governors and commissioners who desire to entertain natives *en masse*, and without any scruples about their moral or educational development in the matter.

But unfortunately it is not the masses we are dealing with just now, but rather the upper classes; those people who complain about "the social gulf" and yet act as a most dreadful drag upon the English amusements they are bidden to. If these worthies could only disabuse their minds of the Oriental notion about the responsibilities of hosts and the total irresponsibilities of guests, there would be some hope for them and for the "gulf;" but, as that is in most cases impossible, only a few native gentlemen having yet learnt that it is the height of good sense and civilization for people to eat and drink together, the European has only to set himself the task of discovering some method by which he may amuse his native guests in a less horrifying manner than by the study of the photographic album of his family. It is a hard task we set him no doubt. That bad two hours after dinner is frightful; appalling even to his own countrymen. We can thoroughly enter into the feelings of the native nobleman who has to look pleasant on literally nothing, unless it is Jones's forecasts of the war, Green's interpretation of Bismarck's policy, or his host, Pompey's, explanation of the telephone. And the ladies, those mysterious beings to the native apprehension, Amazons at the best, what must it be to sit in awkward agony under the fire of their eyes, and to have to dread, perhaps, their invitation to partake of pork sausages and brandy-soda! The native gentleman is never seen at such disadvantage as in the presence of a European lady, but this fact does not facilitate very much the entertainment of the native guest. It is to be feared that there is nothing for it but to invent some new and singular form of post-prandial amusement in which the races can join harmoniously, though whether that entertainment should take the shape of Punch and Judy, hunt the slipper, singing quadrilles, blindman's buff, or magic lanthorns, is a question as yet undecided. A drawing room fair might do, if a sufficiency of wax-works and monsters could be crowded into so small a space. Or tableaux vivants might be better than nothing where natives of note have to be entertained. We once heard a very distinguished native, a remarkably well educated man too, say that the only entertainment of Europeans he ever took delight in was an exhibition of "Grecian statues," otherwise men and women well chalked and illuminated by lime lights: a curious taste in æsthetics from a Western point of view, but characteristically Oriental. Indeed, a great mistake is made in supposing that the amusements which commend themselves to Europeans must commend themselves to Orientals when the reverse is most often the case. Exhibitions of monkeys on dogs, of trained canaries, of Christmas trees, and such like toys are of the stock which a European host should lay in for the diversion of his native friends—music and conversation are only thrown away on them. It would be reasonable, too, for hosts to supply their guests with *pawn*, *attar*, and those sweetmeats which the native palate fancies. The old custom of doing this is falling into disuse, and we regret to think that, unless the native gentleman swallows the family photographic album, he is not likely to get much food for his stomach at quite one-half of the European parties he attends.

VIENNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 15.

THE city has been in deep mourning all the week. The churches are draped in black, and in all the main streets and thoroughfares sable banners are suspended from the windows. At the very time I was inditing my letter of last week, an aged man, loved and respected above all others throughout the Empire for his amiable and generous character, was breathing his last. The Erzherzog (or Arch-Duke) Franz Karl, who has just passed away, was the father of the reigning Emperor of this Empire and the brother of the late Ferdinand I. On the abdication of the latter, the 2nd of December 1848, Franz Karl renounced the succession to the throne in favour of his eldest son Franz Josef. Of very moderate mental capacity and possessing no political influence, for he never attempted any interference in matters of State, he will, nevertheless, be long remembered as one of the most popular figures of this century. He was the idol of the poor, and conformed exactly with what they suppose a great Prince should be in the way of scattering, with unstinting hand, largess wherever he went. He was always attended in his walks in the Prater by a *cortege* of beggars, and not unfrequently the police had to interfere at the instance of the Archduchess Sophia, a lady of a character in almost all respects the reverse of her husband's. Only a few weeks ago I saw him alight from his State carriage drawn by six white horses to take a stroll in the Prater. His step was somewhat slow and feeble, but his bearing was erect and he did not look like a man so near his end. Many are the stories I have been told by those who knew him of his good deeds and his popularity at Saltzburg, where he generally resided. Without alluding to him as in any sense a statesman or man of any mental power or influence, all the Austrian journals testify to the deep veneration in which he was universally held by all classes for his genial sympathetic character. Born in 1802 he had, therefore, attained the ripe age of 76 when death closed his unobtrusive career.

Old times are changed. To-day it is no longer the fashion, if indeed it were possible, for Princes to distribute personally their gifts to the poor. In this sense the late Archduke Francis Charles may be considered the last of a type which has now for ever disappeared.

The death of the *Prinz Erzherzog* was only preceded a few days by that of a man equally well known, but of very different character and capacity. Prince Vladimir Tcherkassi, whose death from an attack of apoplexy at the picturesque village of San Stefano on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, within sight of Stamboul, took every one so much by surprise, was born on the 13th of April 1821 and studied at Moscow. He was the founder of a school which, it is said, includes the Grand Duke Nicolas among its most ardent disciples and the guiding motto of which may be said to be "a free peasantry in a free State." He was an aristocratic democrat. According to his views there should be no *petite noblesse sans or*, no nobles without fortune, and the rich nobleman should serve the State without remuneration. To do Prince Tcherkassi justice he practised the principles he advocated. He remained all his life in the service of the State without receiving a rouble in return. Adhering strictly to his political tenets he lost no opportunity to rain the *petite noblesse* of Poland. Like all the Russians of Moscow, Prince Vladimir cherished a deep rooted hatred against the Poles. Appointed in 1863 a member of the Committee of Organization at Warsaw, presided over by Nicolas Milioutin, the brother of the then Minister of War, he undertook with Kochelef Mengden and others of the same political school to emancipate the Polish peasantry at the expense of the local *noblesse*. If this levelling process was not successful it was from no fault of Prince Tcherkassi, but was due to events and circumstances it would take toolong to detail. On his return to Moscow Prince Vladimir was appointed Mayor of that city and took an active part in the civic reforms which followed the emancipation of the Slavs. An ardent Pan-Slavist—according to Prince Tcherkassi, Pan Slavism meant simply the Russification of all Slavs,—often consulted by the Czar, Prince Tcherkassi, owing to his theories and too radical tendencies, was never called to an elevated post at St. Petersburg. His special knowledge of certain subjects was indeed often required for the settlement of such questions as the reform of certain duties, &c., but on account of his radical proceedings in Poland he was never entrusted with the control of any department of the State. When, however, it was determined to Russianize Bulgaria Prince Tcherkassi was chosen as the right man for the work. His admirers say this was the first time his great qualities had been taken at their real worth. He became a very important personage at Russian headquarters. His influence was unlimited. When death surprised him his work seemed in a fair way towards completion. In a few months Bulgaria would have lost all traces of Ottoman administration. It remains to be seen on whom his mantle shall fall.

I mentioned some five or six weeks ago that it was believed here that Prince Battenberg would be the future ruler of the new Bulgarian State. His father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, is at this moment here in Vienna, charged, it is said, with some special mission.

If the weather of the last week may be interpreted as a forecast of coming events, bad indeed is the outlook for the future. The month of March is fully sustaining its time-honoured reputation for storms and tempests. Snow, hail and sleet, wind and rain, succeed and accompany one another almost without any intervention of fine weather or sunshine. But March is said to come in like a lion and go out like a lamb. Well will it be if the coming Congress, which it seems will—if it is to be held at all—assemble in such a stormy season, political as well as atmospheric, concludes its sittings under more favourable auspices, and the Great Powers, some of whom have adopted a rather lion-like attitude, agree to settle their differences in the spirit of gentleness and forbearance usually symbolized by the lamb. It must be admitted, however, by even the most sanguine, that the prospect is not promising or encouraging. Difficulties are being raised at the very outset as to the place where the sittings of the Congress shall be held, the time when it shall meet, and, most important of all, the basis on which shall rest the points to be discussed. With regard to the first of these questions it would seem that the *amour propre* of France is offended at the proposal to reconsider and possibly completely supersede the stipulations of the great historic Treaty of Paris by another instrument framed and drawn up at the capital of her hated rival and conqueror. It is not probable, however, that French statesmen will allow their action in the matter to be governed by considerations of such a purely sentimental nature; and, indeed, it is now said the French Government have given a formal assent to the choice made of the Prussian capital.

Again, Prince Bismarck, by the rules of international etiquette, is, as the representative of the Power at the capital of which the meeting is to assemble, entitled to the President's chair; and the belief that he may possibly resign his seat to Prince Gortschakoff, as the oldest member of the assembly, is not, if we remember the present state of the German Chancellor's health, so utterly improbable and absurd as has been supposed. With regard to the date at which the modern European Areopagus shall assemble, an official journal of this city states that it will probably be on the 31st of the month; and the *Agence Russe* announced on Wednesday that it would take place in two or three weeks hence at latest. But in reality it is in well-informed circles much doubted whether there will ever be any Congress or Conference at all, or meeting of by whatever other name such a *reunion* of diplomatists may be designated.

On the whole, one can scarcely avoid the conviction that Russia is again at her old game of putting matters off in order to gain time for her next move. At any rate, while the other Powers are exchanging *pourparlers* about a Congress, Russia is profiting by the delay to make good her position in Turkey, and troops are continuing to pour into the country under the specious pretext of taking the place of the sick and disabled.

But the last question—the question of the basis of the Conference itself—is by far the most important, and it is to be feared that this may, in the end, present insuperable difficulties to its meeting at all. At any rate, the discussion of this point will favour the excuse for further delays—so convenient to Russian diplomacy. England and Russia hold diametrically different views concerning what should be the basis of the Congress, and up to the present time neither has shown any disposition to yield. Russia maintains that the questions raised by the results of the war are of three kinds:—questions which concern Russia and Turkey only; those which have reference to the settlement of the terms between the Porte and Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, respectively; and among these are to be considered such as relate to the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, finally, there are questions which may be considered as of European interest. It is these last only that Russia is willing to submit to the consideration of a Congress. It will be observed that in this arbitrary arrangement no allusion is made to Greece or Crete and the Greek provinces of Turkey. Russian sympathy for Christians under Ottoman domination does not extend to those of Greek nationality. The fact is the Greek element in the East is hated and feared by Russia, as the only serious obstacle likely to arise from that quarter to the Russianizing process in Turkey. The late notification of Lord Derby to the Hellenic Cabinet that England will support the claim of Greece to be represented at Congress has produced a profound sensation at Athens. This act of our Government seems indicative of a policy in which both Conservatives and Liberals may join without foregoing their respective anti-Russian and anti-Turkish proclivities. It is, I am sure, our only true and safe policy, and it seems simply astonishing that we should ever have overlooked it or been opposed to it. Lord Lyons, who is, it seems, to represent us instead of Lord Derby at the coming Congress, is believed to be an ardent Philhellene and an advocate of an Anglo-Greek alliance. The consequences of such a policy may be of vast importance in the more distant future. This will be more evident if we remember what an enormous Greek population there is in Asia Minor, as well as in Turkey in Europe, and, indeed, all along the shores of the Levant.

It is true the Russian programme has not yet been officially announced (we learn this morning by telegraph that we shall have it in official form on Saturday, that is, to-morrow); but it is now well understood that throughout the interminable negotiations, which have followed the cessation of hostilities, the Russian Government has always purposely permitted certain matters to leak out, as feelers of the general tendency of opinion, and to accustom Europe to what Russia purposes to announce officially when she deems it the right time for doing so. It is not clear whether the Government of St. Petersburg consider the future delimitation and government of Bulgaria as coming under the first or second heading in the category, and it is not perhaps of much consequence. Indeed, we are left in total ignorance as to which are the questions Russia is pleased to consider as exclusively her own, and which she deems may possibly be regarded as of moment to all Europe. What does seem certain, however, is that neither the Government of England nor of this country will allow their judgment to be controlled by the *dictum* of Russia as to what are and what are not matters of European interest; and further Lord Derby has distinctly stated that England will not consent to take part in the Conference unless all the questions that have arisen between Russia and Turkey, as the result of the war are fully put before the meeting for its consideration; and he has been for some time in communication with the Government of this country on the subject.

It would seem also from the general tenour of Count Andrassy's late speeches to the Austrian and Hungarian Delegates, extremely guarded as was his language, that these are also his views of the matter. His speeches were, by the bye, very ambiguous and indecisive on the subject of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is evidently disposed to do so; but, himself a Magyar, he seems to fear the opposition of his countrymen who are extremely jealous of any increase of the Slav element in the Empire. If, however, these provinces are left to Turkey, we may be sure that Russia will bide her time to interfere and organize them, or rather appropriate them, at no distant day, after her usual fashion; and she will then be able to say she gave Austria a chance, of which the latter neglected to avail herself.

But to return to the subject of a Congress, some of the papers attempt to show that England ought, in no circumstances that are likely to arise, refuse to join such a diplomatic *re-union*, because we could always maintain our right of action or inaction, as the case might be, and would not be obliged to discuss any questions that might arise, or be bound by the decisions of a majority; but, admitting that we should not be so bound, it would surely be the height of folly to countenance by our presence discussions raised on a false basis; for none of the questions temporarily settled at San Stefano can be fairly and accurately weighed alone and apart from its bearing on all the rest. Again, the French Government, which, like the German, has never favoured the proposal for a diplomatic meeting of the Powers, is unwilling to send a delegate to Congress, unless it is distinctly guaranteed that only such questions shall be raised as are directly involved in the result of the war.

By the way, we have just learnt that the English squadron in the Sea of Marmora is to be immediately reinforced. Two more ships are on the point of leaving Besika Bay to pass the Dardanelles and join Admiral Hornby's squadron. People here say this is a singular prelude to the Congress.

Rumours have been current this week of a very artful attempt on the part of Russia to secure her conquest in Asia as an accomplished and unalterable fact by exchanging with Persia the more important parts of them for Persian territory, of even greater value to Russia, bordering on the Caspian Sea.

In reply to inquiries on the subject from Lord Derby, the Persian Government has denied the truth of these rumours; but entire faith is not placed here in this denial, though as not directly affecting Austria the question has attracted very little interest in Vienna, except as it touches a broad principle, and as showing Russian resolve that the Treaty of Peace shall be put before the Congress rather as an arrangement with the general tenour of which the other Powers should be made acquainted as a *fait accompli* than as an instrument, the validity of which would depend upon their assent to its details.

As I said in my last letter the terms of peace, or rather the preliminaries of peace—for thus the Russian Government prudently designates them—are not so very different after all, as at first sight might appear, from the outrageous demands which, ten days ago it was currently believed, had been accepted by Turkey in her dire extremity and despair. Russia herself, in adopting the more vague and elastic appellation, has shown that even she perceives the impossibility of actually enforcing such hard exactions. She has, in fact, only relinquished such demands, as from the nature of the case it would either have been impossible, in any circumstances, for Turkey to have satisfied, or such as would have directly touched the immediate commercial and maritime interests of every State in Europe, to say nothing of their bearing on the more distant future, and which would consequently have raised such a tempest of indignation and such powerful combinations against the aggressor as Russia, without powerful allies, could never hope to resist, for a single week, even if not rent and exhausted by the late bloody war or enfeebled by internal and domestic dissentions and conspiracies, as she is.

The demand for the cession of the Turkish iron-clads has been allowed to drop, because Admiral Popoff, with a committee of four or five other Russian naval officers, declared that they were of a more or less obsolete type and scarcely worth contending for.

Russia has commuted the demand for the fabulous sum of which we heard so much into a demand for the more valuable parts of Armenia—first because the immediate expansion of her frontier, particularly in that direction, was undoubtedly the real object and end of the war; and, secondly, for the very simple reason that the Turks, left without credit or resources of any kind, could not, by any possible arrangement, pay one-tenth part of the amount required.

Of course, like all Russian promises, the Czar's solemnly pledged honour not to seek for territorial aggrandisement counts, as might from the first have been expected, for simply nothing. The fact is the well meaning but weak-minded Alexander, easily led and cajoled as he is by his dexterous and unscrupulous advisers, was probably persuaded that the war was undertaken solely in the noble cause of delivering persecuted Christianity from the thralls of Moslem tyranny. His righteous indignation and romantic enthusiasm once fairly fired, it was not difficult for his artful ministers to obtain the consent of their dupe to the crusade which he was at first so bitterly opposed to; and we may well believe he was afterwards easily led to countenance territorial conquests by plausible argument of an apparently sentimental nature. Indeed, he seems now to have taken the bit between his teeth; and in the heat of his sentimental enthusiasm he has evidently outstripped his more sagacious and cool-headed advisers who, it would seem, are becoming alarmed at the opposition raised against this unwise as well as unrighteous demand for the retrocession of Bessarabia from the ally who spent the best blood of her sons in affording Russia such material and gallant aid before Plevna. There is simply no possible justification or excuse for such a course. Bessarabia was never Russian, except as conquered territory. Its population are now and always have been, Roumanians, or Romans as they call themselves, believing as they do that their forefathers were those warriors who formed the victorious legions which occupied the ancient province of Dacia.

The Dobrudja, which Russia offers Roumania as a compensation for the loss of Bessarabia, apart from its unhealthiness and its uncultivated condition, is inhabited by a mixed population of Slavs and Tartars with only a sprinkling of real Roumanians. The constant dissentions of the Tartar and Slavic parts of the population would necessitate the maintenance of a large contingent of troops in the province; and it is not surprising that the Roumanians would scarcely be willing to accept a gift of such doubtful worth, even if the valuable strip of Bessarabia were not required as the price. But the fact is Russia would soon find a pretext for reannexing it to herself—such as that the majority of its inhabitants are Slaves, and that the Roumanian Government would be unable to hold a fair balance between the diverse populations which constitute its population. We may be sure that Russia, if left to follow her own devices, will never rest till she has both sides of the mouths of the Danube. The strategic value of such a possession to the holder would be immense, and with Russia's intensely protective policy it is certain that trade would be fettered and restricted by every possible means.

Had Russia to deal with Turkey alone, or even with only Austria and Turkey together, it would be easy to foresee how matters would be finally adjusted; but elated and arrogant as she is, even Russia dare not tamper too much with such questions as those of the Danube and Dardanelles. It was probably a feeling of uncertainty as to what extent the susceptibilities of Europe would be aroused by the concessions of Turkey that induced the Russian Government to prefer the indefinite and elastic phrase "preliminaries of peace" to a form which might be taken to imply a fixed determination on her part that the conditions should not be modified. Or perhaps even the Turkish Government had still enough courage and will left to resolutely refuse to sign such conditions in a form which might give Russia ground, however specious, for arguing that they must be accepted at the Congress as in the main a *fait accompli*, which could only be modified in minor details. This may, in part, account for the extraordinary delay which has attended all the proceedings. For my part, I believe that Mr. Layard, who has great natural force of character, has made his influence felt with the Porte, and has in some way or other, directly or indirectly, prevented the Turkish Plenipotentiaries from signing such a murderous documental instrument in its more binding form.

A PROPOSED VOLUNTEER TORPEDO SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the question of harbour defences is now being agitated in Bombay, and with but too good cause, may I be allowed to offer a suggestion? Torpedoes appear to be the best defence and the quickest and easiest of preparation; I would propose that a new corps (restricted to some 50 or so men required) of Volunteers be formed; this, I think, could be readily done without interfering with the Rifle Corps, as there are still very many young men in Bombay who are not Volunteers. I would add that all members should be able to swim, and that the uniform should be a close fitting one and as little cumbersome as possible, in case of the wearer being forced to take to the water. A class should be formed, and officers chosen (later on) for their proficiency and general fitness for the post, and not from mere popularity in any other line. But of course all these details can be arranged afterwards, should the suggestion meet with approval.

Elphinstone Circle, April 5. UP.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter in your to-day's edition, signed by Mr. George Stacey, General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, it would be very interesting to the Bombay telegraphing public if they knew the exact nature of his appointment, because in the ordinary course of telegraphing business, they are as far apart from each other as the Poles (North and South, I mean.) Should any "mutilated" word appear in one's message, that gentleman is not to be appealed to, but the "Assistant Superintendent in charge" of the Government Telegraph Department, who, in 99 cases out of 100, curtly states that the objectionable word has been rendered correctly; and if a repetition is required one has to pay for it "through the nose." We appear to be ruled despotically by every department under Government.

Bombay, April 5. A VICTIM.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

OOMRAWUTTEE, APRIL 2.

THE present hot season has set in early; everything looks parched, and water is becoming very scanty in some districts. Fodder for cattle is scarce, and not easily procured; goodness knows how the poor people will survive the next two months. Cattle are being sold by the *Khoonbis* and others at very low rates.

A new tank is to be made at Sheegaum by the P. W. D., also a new road from Akola to Wadigaum; these two works are intended as relief works.

Consequent on the retirement of Col. Adye, Commandant 2nd Infantry H. C., the permanent command, it is expected, will be given to Lieut-Colonel Gordon, who is now officiating, but the permanent command should have been given to Lieut-Colonel Way. By this favouritism, Lieut-Colonels Havelock, Way, and Justice suffer. It was formerly understood that a senior officer in the Hyderabad Contingent takes the precedence, but nowadays it is otherwise.

The cotton harvest in the Berars is now over and the damage done to the crop by the unusual rain last year has been estimated at three-sixteenths totally destroyed, and about one-fourth depreciated in quality.

ADA RICARDO AND HER PERSECUTORS.

A FEW days ago we published extracts from a correspondence which has recently been entered into by Ada Ricardo and her "assistant," J. Ricardo, with reference to the unjust treatment which they allege they received in Bhooj military cantonments, out of which they appear to have been turned in a very summary manner. We have received another batch of correspondence, the pair evidently desiring to carry Sir Richard Temple by storm. In one of the letters forwarded to the Governor, J. Ricardo describes Ada Ricardo as "a young English lady passing under a professional *nome de guerre*, temporarily detained in her travels by being at present unfortunately in a most delicate state of health." In another letter the injured Ada begs to forward to His Excellency's Private Secretary "my photograph, for obvious reasons self-convincing before any tribunal." Mr. Ricardo explains in a side-note that the photograph was sent "with the sole object of showing she was comparatively but a child." Ada then resumes the theme and informs the Private Secretary, "for the benefit of the sea breeze, bathing, &c., I leave for Gogo to-morrow, where I trust you will kindly address me." The following parts of the correspondence are worth reading:—

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, &c.

Sir,—As you have so recently succeeded Mr. Buckland in office, and have, doubtless, not yet had spare time enough to peruse the precis of my appeal to His Excellency the Governor, of the 5th of January last, I beg to enclose for *your* information solely, as an inducement for you to take some little interest in the matter, which may tend to its early disposal. Copy of (3) three paras., being an extract from a *little* article hastily pencilled out during the horrid nights of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September last (while I was cruelly exposed to the cold dew, houseless, under the canopy of heaven), and originally penned by Mr. Ricardo with the object of publishing the same in pamphlet form prior to Colonel Barton, the Political Agent Cutch, promising to give him Rs. 100 cash, carriages, &c., to Mandavie, and steam boat expenses elsewhere, not to do so, or to publish aught that would reflect to the discredit of the military or civil authority of Bhooj.

The remaining (46) forty-six paras. now held in abeyance, being each of some little greater length, more embellished, and somewhat, too sensational, being scribbled (at the time, on the ground, under the sense of wrong, and impulse of the moment) on some (59) fifty-nine sheets of foolscap, I trust you will *spare me* the trouble of copying, as I do you *now* in not sending.

Trusting you will attach these papers to my previous letters to His Excellency the Governor. To be continued.—Your, &c.

Bhownuggur, February 11. ADA RICARDO.

Para. No. 1.

I am truly very loth—but in the cause of justice am nevertheless necessitated—to bring to your notice transactions, which, for their depth and intensity of refined cruelty, were perhaps only equalled by the sepoys of the last Indian mutiny, and which, I blush to acknowledge, and deeply regret to say, were perpetrated by one, at present holding some little judicial sway under the supreme government of this country.

Para. No. 2.

In the narration of the few simple, naked, and hard facts, I will strive to be so true, positive, and explicit, as to leave not the slightest shadow of doubt on the mind of the most inexperienced in law, equity, and justice, that I was not only treated in a most illegal, cruel, barbarous, and inhuman manner, but in such a vile, low way, quite unnecessary to suit, or further the ends of stern justice; and unless it were to strengthen his hands, add to his importance, squash the idea that he was amenable to law, tickle his fancy, dazzle his vulcan mind, or satiate his craving thirst for supreme and despotic power in the tiny dominion *He* rules, that I was made an example of, molested, and thus victimised. I cannot conceive what motive he ever could possibly have possessed for behaving and treating poor me (under the cloak of military discipline) in such a dastard and brutal manner, and in one which can but ever reflect to his eternal disgrace.

Para. No. 3.

In opening the case, I would beg respectfully to have those most interested to perfectly understand that I do so from no present existing animosity on my part to the gentlemen in question individually, disrespect to either service respectively, or from any vain or foolish romantic girlish love or desire of publicity, as the latter of which right, by a clever stroke of cute official diplomacy, I was compelled to forego; and bound down by a written contract and consideration not to attempt, direct or indirect, or to ventilate the facts in any form of pamphlet or in the local Indian or home papers, and thus lionise myself at the expense of either service; and, on the other hand, in this my first, last, and only appeal for justice, I would also desire it to be borne in mind that I come forward reluctantly, and with no mean sinister motive of speculation, profit, or gain; but, on the contrary, fully believing I shall suffer, in some measure, in consequence by detention, expense, and exposure; yet do so fearlessly, believing in my heart, that the trial and decision of the Court will deter and be a lesson in future to English women, not to transgress so severe a military law on their part; or for the officer, executing the same, to be merciful, and not cruelly step beyond all legal bounds and precedent in the little authority committed to his administration.

(*Paras 4 to 49 to be continued.*)

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SERIOUS LICENCE TAX RIOT AT SURAT.

SURAT, April 5.

The shops have been closed since Monday, owing to opposition to the new taxation. On Wednesday evening a great crowd assembled at the Castle. Mr. Ollivant, Acting Collector, induced the shopkeepers to promise to open their shops, showing the folly of opposition by unconstitutional means. During the night the agitators persuaded the people to continue their opposition. Large crowds yesterday evening met Mr. Ollivant at the Castle when stones were thrown at him. The people complained of the difficulty of buying food. Interference became clearly necessary, and arrangements were made for selling grain through others if the regular shops continued shut. This morning the Police Superintendent and other Europeans were attacked in the streets. Soldiers from the Castle guard going to aid them were assailed with stones, etc. They fired in self-defence, when the rioters gave way at once. Four or five people were wounded. Troops then marched through Surat quietly. All is now quiet, and all arrangements are made for preserving the peace.

We learn from another correspondent that three men were killed when the troops fired. The Collector has now 34 prisoners in custody.

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJA OF BHOWNUGGUR.

BHOWNUGGUR, April 5, 2 p.m.

His Highness Tukhtsingjee, whose minority terminated yesterday, was installed on the Bhownuggur *gadee* this morning by the Political Agent with great ceremony in durbar. After Colonel Parr had handed the royal seal to His Highness, Mr. Peile delivered an eloquent address, to which the Thakore Saheb replied, thanking the British Government.

The whole town is decked out most gaily. Great rejoicing prevails among the people.

THE TRIAL OF THE RAJA OF POOREE ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

CUTTACK, April 4.

Yesterday the examination of the remaining witnesses was over before the Court adjourned for tiffin.

Mr. Evans then summed up, going over the same grounds again, pointing out that, excepting the Raja, the other accused have not sufficiently been identified, and that it would be unsafe to convict them barely on the deceased's statement. He also said that the defendants could not adduce better evidence than they have, but that it was sufficient to rebut the charge against them.

Mr. Graves, in reply, pointed out that the police had neither time nor reason to concoct the story, nor had the deceased any motive to perjure himself on his deathbed against the head of his religion, and the moving deity of Orissa. The discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution occurring only on minor points rather confirmed its truthfulness. He urged that the *alibi* pleaded for the first time before the Sessions has not been proved, the witnesses for the defence contradicting each other flatly.

The assessors then gave a verdict of not guilty for all the prisoners on the ground that the evidence against them was not conclusive, untrustworthy, and vague, disclosing no motive for crime. They stated, however, that they have no doubt that Sifu Das died from torture, as shown by the medical evidence.

Judgment was reserved, and prisoners were remanded to the jail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S BUDGET.

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward his Budget. The actual Revenue for the past year is set down at £79,763,298, which sum is in excess of the estimate by £617,298. The actual expenditure is £78,903,495 and the actual surplus £859,803. Of the £6,000,000 lately voted by Parliament for war preparations, £3,500,000 have already been expended, which therefore leaves a deficit of £2,640,000. For the coming year the Expenditure is estimated at £81,020,000 without extraordinary expenditure, and the Revenue is estimated at £79,460,000, making an estimated deficit of £1,560,000, which, with Exchequer Bonds and Extraordinary Expenditure, will make a total deficit of £5,500,000. To partially meet this the Dog Tax has been increased, and an increase of twopence in the pound on the Income Tax has been made, whilst the Duty on Tobacco has been increased by four pence; this leaves a deficit still of £1,500,000.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question put, said that no fresh negotiations relative to the proposed Congress had taken place.

GERMANY AND THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, April 4.

Prince Bismarck has telegraphed that Germany cannot enter the European Congress because it would be impossible without England.

THE RETROCESSION OF BESSARABIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.

Prince Gortschakoff has declared to the Roumanian diplomatic agent here, that Russia insists on the cession of Bessarabia, and that if Roumania offers any resistance that the territory will be taken by force and the Roumanian army disarmed.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, April 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, sailed hence to-day.

LONDON, April 4, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera.......................... 4⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅝

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ....108½

Bar Silver................................ 54½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£ 9,600,000.... Dec. £1,200,000

Bills Discounted ..£24,500,000.... Inc. £1,400,000

Bullion ....£23,600,000.... Dec. £ 400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 32 1-16d.

About £175,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrivals—Romulus and Galatea.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits,	3 "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents,	3 "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each		Rs. 11-10½.	

We understand that all ordinary leave to military officers will be stopped this year, or during the present threatening aspect of affairs. The stoppage of furlough extends even to the cancelling of leave already obtained. A Bengal Cavalry officer who arrived here yesterday from Peshawur to go home by Monday's Mail, has been told that he must not leave India.

Mr. C. Bernard, C. S. I., has taken charge of his appointment as Additional Secretary, Famine, Public Works Department.

The results of the experimental famine census taken in certain selected talugs, both in famine and non-famine districts of Madras, have been received by the Government of India. The famine districts selected were Bellary, Karnul, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, and Chingleput. The present population has been compared with that of the census of 1871, *plus* normal increase estimated at 1½ per cent per annum. In non-famine districts the results fairly justify this standard of comparison, the population in some being slightly more, in others slightly less, than the normal number thus arrived at. In the famine districts, the population in every case is considerably less than this normal number. The defect ranges from 10 per cent in Chingleput to 25 per cent in Karnul and Cuddapah.

We hear that there has been a riot at Cambay on account of the attempt made by the Bombay Government to close the salt-pans in that Native State, and make the people buy Government salt.

Rain is much wanted in the Deccan, and we are glad to hear that some has already fallen. Prices are still high. The landless ryot will be badly off now that all harvesting is over, but local works will keep them going. Some rain fell in Bombay a few nights ago, and altogether the weather has been squally and unsettled looking.

People have been wondering where the Railway Grain Robberies Commission is. A few days ago we stated that the commissioners had been at Egutpoora, and were staying there; but they were only there for one night, about twelve days ago. They have been up the Jubbulpore line, living at stations and on goods trains (or rather, perhaps, we should say *in* them, for, great as are the sorrows of the commissioners, we would not have it suggested that their fare was so bad as goods trains), and during most of their journeyings to and fro the heat has been 104 degrees in the carriages. They are now travelling along the Madras line.

We learn that Mr. W. E. Gordon, acting Accountant General, Bombay, has applied to the Government of India for permission to retire from the date of Mr. C. E. Chapman's return from leave in June next. Mr. Gordon entered the service of the Account Department in February 1835, and during an unusually long service of over forty-three years the aggregate of leave taken by him amounts to less than six months privilege leave.

We learn that there is a temporary check in the work on the Munmar and Dhond Railway. The "lead" from the Munmar side is only a few miles from Ahmednuggur, but for the want of rails there is a dead stop at present. The ten miles of rails were expected on the 2nd inst., when Nugger ought to be reached in 12 days. Considering the present state of affairs at home, the supply of the permanent way material and small stores for the 141 miles—Dhond to Munmar—has been forwarded with promptness—in about four months. The quarrying of stone for the bridges is being vigorously carried on. As for the transfer of the engineers from this line, as stated by a Poona paper, that is far in the future, for it will take at least two and a half years yet fully to complete the whole line.

A case for breach of promise has turned up in Madras. A Miss Madden has filed a suit in the High Court against a Mr. Brammer, for the recovery of the sum of Rupees 5,000. Breach of promise cases, in Madras, are said to be like angel's visits, few and far between.

On Tuesday last the Court of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Colonel Reid, was enlivened by the following incident. Sentence of death was being pronounced on a Mahommedan for the murder of a woman whom he killed with the savage ferocity of a wild beast, having inflicted no less than twelve wounds on her, all more or less fatal, when the prisoner stooped, pulled off one of his shoes, and hurled it at the Commissioner in a paroxysm of rage and despair. The shoe struck the Judge on the left shoulder. The murderer was at once seized by the police-guard that accompanied him, and his hands were pinioned.

A letter from Rawalpindi states, that on the 24th March, a tiger came down from the hills and went into the regimental Bazaar, where he wounded six persons and killed two. The animal was afterwards killed by six soldiers.

A Calcutta paper says, that, owing to the pressing need of additional officers in the Bengal Educational Service, the Government of India has been moved to place at once the services of Mr. A. Gough at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. In the event of this not being done, the Government of India has been further moved to telegraph the Secretary of State to send out immediately at least three officers from England

The Hon. Edward Stanhope, who has succeeded Lord George Hamilton as Under-Secretary of State for India, is the second son of the late Earl Stanhope, the historian. He was born in 1840, and married in 1870 Lucy Constance, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Egerton, and niece of Lord Egerton of Tatton. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; graduated B.A. 1862, M.A. 1865; was elected Fellow of All Souls College 1862; and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1865. He has sat for Mid Lincolnshire since February 1874, and was last year appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. The promotion given to Lord Sandon and Lord George Hamilton must have been necessary in order to prevent any outbreak of discontent in the Conservative official ranks; for the extraordinary advancement of Colonel Stanley to Cabinet rank over the heads of such devoted and meritorious partisans as Lord Sandon and Lord George Hamilton was a bold stroke which could not but give offence to those youthful statesmen, who have been encouraged to cherish great expectations. The judicious Lord Beaconsfield has, therefore, found the means of giving each of them a sop by raising Sir Charles Adderley to the Peerage; and the convenience which it must be to a Prime Minister to be able to make use of titles of nobility in this way is a conclusive answer to the question of Radical malcontents, why should we keep up a House of Lords?

The *Englishman*—There is a matter of minor detail in the discipline of the native army about which clear and distinct orders are necessary. In some regiments men are allowed to enter their officer's room, wearing their shoes; in others a man doing so would be held to be guilty of an act of disrespect. If the soldiers' salute is enough, then let an order be issued that under no circumstances is an officer to permit a native officer or soldier to take off his shoes for the purpose of showing respect. If it is not enough, let a contrary order be promulgated; but a sepoy should not be liable to be severely reproved by one officer for an act which another officer, very often of the same regiment, sanctions. The bearing and behaviour of soldiers towards their officers requires even closer attention in the native army than it does in the European army, and therefore we draw attention to this little want of uniformity of discipline, and we have little doubt the authorities will rectify it.

The London sporting papers have taken the Parsee cricketers by the hand with anything but wise discretion. *Bell's Life*, and the *Sporting Life*, write of the "Parsee cricketers, as the champions of India!" The Parsee cricketers are very good, and they deserve great credit for their attainments in an essentially English game, but calling them champions of India is too much of a joke.

A Mofussil correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"You would scarcely believe what a deal of excitement the expected war between England and Russia is causing among the people of Southern India. Go where you will, the subject talked of is 'the war.' And this excitement is participated in by every class of the native community. If you enter a Court of Justice the Magistrate and Clerks are found discussing the 'war': enter a Police Station, the Inspector and his subordinates are found doing the same; take a walk through the bazaar street, and you will find the bazaar men and purchaser conversing on the same subject. But above all, the 'thing' which struck me most was the letter peons of the Post Office here listening to the latest telegrams of the war read and explained to them by one of their number (a passed candidate you may be sure) from your valuable paper. Such is the thirst for 'war' news among the natives."

The *Englishman*—In perusing the Bengal Customs report, one cannot avoid being struck by the marked diminution in the importations of nearly all the descriptions of goods which are used exclusively or chiefly by Europeans. Thus in the case of apparel, the value of the imports, which was Rs. 24,87,512 in 1874-75, and Rs. 21,13,131 in 1875-76, fell last year to Rs. 17,71,633. Similarly, the value of silk piece-goods imported fell from Rs. 12,99,217 to Rs. 10,29,865, while that of lace and net fell from Rs. 4,18,938 to Rs. 2,01,302. Wines and liqueurs fell from Rs. 25,49,795 to Rs. 19,55,127, and there was also a heavy falling off in the imports of glass and porcelain goods. The only noticeable exception occurs in the case of cigars—chiefly Manillas—in the imports of which there was a slight increase; but in this case the price was lower. In connexion with this subject the writer of the report remarks: "The effect on imports, which more especially affect private individuals, is clearly exemplified by a reference to the articles of apparel and wines, the figures in which indicate clearly a considerable curtailment of the luxuries of Europeans. Apparel, it will be seen, has fallen from Rs. 1,20,603 in 1875-76 to Rs. 89,083 in 1876-77 in round numbers, 25 per cent., while in wines, he decrease for the same periods exhibit a decrease from Rs. 3,71,535 to Rs. 3,18,256, equivalent to nearly 15 per cent. It is curious to note that the species of wine in which alone there is an increase, which is comparatively a large one, is port, a wine which is not much used, save medicinally, by Europeans in India. Beer, which may be considered as a necessary to the majority of Europeans in this country, is remarkably constant in its figures, while the large increase in spirits attributable partly to the increase in the rate of duty from August 1875, would also seem to indicate that they have been resorted to as a cheaper method of replacing the stimulus of wines which could no longer be afforded. The general conclusion from these facts, therefore, would show that exchange has materially influenced trade in all directions, and is mainly the cause of the abnormal results of the year 1876-77."

A terrible accident has happened to the Sphinx, an Austrian Lloyd's steamer, which sailed from Kavala to Latakia, with fourteen hundred Circassian refugees. When between Beyrout and Cyprus she took fire. The captain, seeing the greatness of the danger, ran the ship on the Island of Cyprus, but more than seven hundred lives were lost. Reuter's telegram, dated the 9th March, says:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Sphinx, from Kavala, with two thousand five hundred Circassians on board, caught fire and went on shore near Cape Elfa. Five hundred persons perished, and the remainder were rescued.

The Senate of America has passed the Bill for allowing the Pandora, which has been chartered by Mr. James Gordon Bennett for an Arctic expedition, to sail under the American flag, and for permitting United States naval officers to be detailed for service on board that vessel during the proposed expedition.

A correspondent of the *Standard* says:—I have seen a private letter from Constantinople which gives a lamentable account of the Russian rank and file at San Stefano. The men are in rags, many of them without shoes, and their utter disregard of cleanliness is as offensive as their drunkenness. The writer says it is shocking to see them rolling about the streets in various stages of intoxication, a mass of filth and vermin. The officers are smart, well dressed, and exquisitely courteous, but do not seem to take the least care of their men. The same writer adds that the Turks have bound themselves to act with the Russians in carrying out the Treaty should any other Power try to set it aside by force.

Spectator—We notice once more the suggestion that the Indian Mutiny might have been more fatal, but for our defence of the Sultan in the Crimean war. Statements with the same meaning are so constantly made, and seem to be so readily believed, that it may be worth while to recall the facts in a few sentences. The Crimean war ended in 1856. In that war we expended some 50,000 men and over £50,000,000 sterling in propping up the throne of the Sultan. In the very next year the Mutiny broke out, its leaders having for avowed object to restore the Emperors of Delhi, whose family were conspicuous in the movement throughout. So completely did the Emperor identify himself with the insurrection, that Lord Canning condemned him to transportion for life in Burmah, where he died. Those among natives who did most to resist the insurrection were the Sikhs, who are Hindoos; the Princes of the Sutlej States, who are Hindoos; and the Maharatta Princes, who are Hindoos of the most Ultramontane kind, and the motive avowed by all was that they feared the re-establishment of Mahommedan ascendancy. One-half of each regiment that mutinied was Mahommedan and Mahommedan Nawabs were everywhere restored, even, as in Rohilcund, by Hindoo communities. As an expedient for securing Mahommedan loyalty in India, the Crimean war would have been a disastrous failure. The true way to secure it, and the only way, is to treat Mahommedans, fairly, which we are bound to add is, as regards admission to office, not yet done. The fault may be their own, as they dislike our education, but the misfortune is ours.

The *Examiner*—The Phonograph is now in England; all doubts as to the reality of the invention are at an end. The instrument has spoken in our hearing. Mr. W. H. Preece, of the postal telegraph service, has shown the machine both at the Royal Institution and at the Society of Telegraph Engineers, on which last occasion there were three instruments used—one, the second ever made by Mr. Eddison, the inventor, another manufactured by an amateur, and a third constructed for Mr. Preece by Mr. Stroh, the mechanician, with a clockwork movement controlled by a very elegant governor. The articulation of the instrument is by no means clear, but still the words are recognisable. The vowel sounds are well reproduced, but the consonants are not very distinct. It struck us at the time that much depends on the adjustment of the diaphragm, by means of which the machine speaks. Several of the sentences were repeated two or three times, and the distinctness varied enormously. As the only thing disturbed in the instrument was the diaphragm, which was drawn back in its mounting to enable the cylinder to be turned the reverse way, any difference of performance must depend on the way in which this diaphragm was replaced in its active position. A great deal of the indistinctness of the articulation of the phonograph at public exhibitions is no doubt due to the fact that a speaking trumpet has to be used in order to make the voice of the instrument heard by a large audience, and also that this speaking-trumpet is often only a roughly rolled up cone of paper. Of course as yet the instrument is a mere toy to the outside world, and to men of science is only a means of demonstrating certain well-known acoustic facts. As yet it has been found impossible to remove the indented tinfoil from the instrument, and adapt it to another, and until this can be done, the invention will be of no practical value. We believe experiments are being made with another form of apparatus in which the tinfoil, instead of being wrapped round a cylinder, is laid flat on a plate of metal, and so moved that the point of the vibrating diaphragm makes a spiral trace upon it. With this instrument we believe the inventor has succeeded in causing the trace made by one machine to make another one speak.

BOMBAY.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon at 6 p.m.

March	Still I love thee	S. Smith.
Overture	Diamonds a Crown	Auber.
Waltz	Aerial Spirits	Hecker.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Quadrille	Pot Pouri	Strauss.
Galop	Violet	Lamont.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

It is intended that this band shall perform at the same place every Saturday until the rains set in.

The Rev. C. Melville Pym will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday (to-morrow) at 6 o'clock p. m., and will hold an Evangelistic service in the Girgaum Mission Church this evening at 6 o'clock p. m.

Trespass.—A Hindoo, named Babajee Mahadoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month, by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for wilfully trespassing, without sufficient cause, in the premises of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla at Tardeo.

A Refractory Seaman.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Edwin Gilwing, a seaman of the steamship Lumley Castle, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on three separate charges; first, of absenting himself from that ship without sufficient reason; secondly, of embezzling stores belonging to that vessel; and, thirdly, of continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of five weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Theft.—A European seaman, named Richard Clark, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing two bottles of gin from the Star and Garter Hotel, the property of Messrs. Bounevialle and Co. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to suffer further imprisonment for two weeks.

A New Lunatic Asylum.—We hear that Government sanction has been given for the erection of a new Lunatic Asylum in Poona. The site chosen is one near the Yerrowda Jail, and the sanctioned cost is Rs. 1,36,000. This is a very necessary public work. The provisions of the Lunatic Asylum in Bombay are very limited, and the one at the old Civil Hospital here devoted to the purpose can hardly be dignified with the name of an Asylum.—*Deccan Herald.*

Our Post Office.—There are some people who seem to find great delight in abusing the Post Office in India. But if the difficulties in the way are considered we ought rather to be surprised at the punctuality and efficiency of the service. It is very seldom now that we have to complain of our losses through the Post Office. True, we have not received our papers from England which should have reached us a fortnight ago, though we have received those of the succeeding mails all right. We hope the authorities in Poona will make some inquiry into this matter, as it is exceedingly provoking in these days, when we look for our mail papers to explain our scanty telegrams, to be told that no papers have arrived. Usually, in such a case the missing papers have come back to us from some place in Bengal to which they had been missent by the sorter on board the steamer, but this time we have discovered no trace of them up to this date. As a whole, however, the working of the Post Office in India is marvellous. Some of the *daks* are carried by runners over wild districts of country, infested by robbers, and yet it is very rarely that we hear of these poor creatures being stopped and robbed. Our letters have often to come to us through the hands of these dak-runners, by mail buggy or cart, by railway and across ferries, yet they come to us at the very time at which they ought to arrive, and in perfect safety.—*Id.*

PIGSTICKING SONGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A "Deccani" and "Spur" having expressed a wish that I might give the words of the old Deccan pigsticking songs alluded to in my letter of February last, I enclose "Hurrah for the Spur and the Spear!" and the "Boar of Rasaboosa." I do not give the rest, as they can only possess a local and temporary interest, and would take up more space than you can probably spare them. The "Boar of Rasaboosa" is of this description, but may prove interesting to some.

"Maxfield" remarks on my substituting "Snaffle" for "Saddle," in a well known song. My authority for doing so, is a copy from the original which was written by (I believe) T. D. Morris. I think that "Snaffle" is probably correct, as the word appears more applicable in its connection with "Spur and Spear" than "Saddle."

Rutnagiri, March 30. J. E. D.

"HURRAH FOR THE SPUR AND THE SPEAR."

Here's a bumper to Spur and to Spear!
A bumper to challenge a song!
A bumper to those, who, where'er the boar goes,
Are spearing and spurring along!
'Tis good to be steady and cool,
'Tis better to dare than to doubt,
'Tis best to keep clear of the snobs in the rear,
And be always thrown in, than thrown out.
Then Hurrah for, &c.

Here's a cheer for the charms of the chase!
A cheer for a glorious burst!
And who wouldn't cheer, when the bold win the spear,
For the fearless are always the first.
There are some ever in the right place,
There are some who just toddle and trot!
There are many who love every danger to face,
And many I swear who do not.
Then Hurrah for, &c.

There's a joy when the boar makes his burst,
There's a joy when the monster first bleeds,
There's a joy tho' to-day has now glided away,
For to-morrow shall double our deeds!
Here's a sigh for the sportsman afar,
A welcome to those who are here,
A health to the whole, who in spirit and soul
Are friends of the Spur and the Spear.
Then Hurrah for, &c.

"THE BOAR OF RASABOOSA."

Come, all ye lads who have ever seen
The wild boar rush from the thorny ravine,
List to a song of the plains between
The hills of Rasaboosa.

A Tinkering crew on a picnic met,
Were joined by the jovial deal table set;
They had plenty of grog,
But the devil a hog,
When our huntsmen cried,
As old Ramoo they spied,
By heavens, there's news from the jungle side,
On the hills of Rasaboosa.

The tale was soon told—a hog is found,
The terror of the country for ten miles round,
For size and for fierceness equally renowned,
Called the Boar of Rasaboosa.

He ne'er quits his sugarcane field till dusk,
Stands four feet high, with a nine inch tusk,
All green and grey.
And the villagers say
That he killed the Patell
Of the place the other day.
Then that's the boar for us, said the huntsman—Hurra!
For the Boar of Rasaboosa.

The field lay close to the mountain base,
The boldest look'd blue at the break-neck place,
And some began to wish we might not find a trace
Of the Boar of Rasaboosa.
When our huntsmen hailed the Tinkers, Ho!
You must never lose sight, where'er he may go;
Tho' he dash thro' the wood,
Or slash thro' the flood,
Or face the flat;
But he'll not do that.
Let him go where he will you must gallop at
The Boar of Rasaboosa.

'Twas sunny noon as the spot we neared,
A wild halloo our spirits cheered,
For we knew by the shout that our men had neared
The Boar of Rasaboosa.

But the game was afoot, and each heart throbbed high,
As the nestling cane tops proclaimed him nigh
When, as challenging the hunt
With his deep, gruff grunt,
He ended every doubt
By a bold bolt out,
And up to the skies went a glorious shout
For the Boar of Rasaboosa.

Then straight to the break-neck hill he flies
With foam covered tusks, and fire-flashing eyes,
And the Tinkers didn't seem to relish much the size
Of the Boar of Rasaboosa.

For curb chains broke, and girths got loose,
And every other sort of frivolous excuse
Was made by those who stopt,
'Till one by one they dropt,
And the deal table set
Alone contrived to get
To the mountain top, where they fairly met
The Boar of Rasaboosa.

Now, now, for our push, cried the jovial crew;
Neck and neck were they yet, 'twas a desperate screw,
For they rode—call it riding!—by heaven they flew
At the Boar of Rasaboosa.

Thrice did they force him down to the plain,
And thrice the rugged hill did the monster regain,
Thrice the Poorna swam across,
Followed close by every horse,
And then, when he found
His foes gained ground,
He stopt!—and the hunters assembled round
The Boar of Rasaboosa.

Then fierce at the huntsmen's horse he flew,
Down went the horse and the rider too,
But his spear had gone right thro' and thro'
The Boar of Rasaboosa.

Yes, the steed was ripped, and he died on the spot,
And the boar breathed his last—the monster's lot.
'Twas the set of the sun,
Ere the chase was done;
Then bumper it all,
To the toast I call,
May the next hog we find, fly—fight—and fall
Like the Boar of Rasaboosa.

APPEAL AGAINST THE EAST INDIA BANK COMPROMISE.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, an appeal was heard from an order passed by Sir Charles Sargent on the 19th February 1878, whereby his Lordship approved the compromise of all the claims of the East India Bank against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Kessowjee Naik on the payment by the former of one lakh of rupees, and by the latter of one lakh of rupees and also the making over of certificates of 1,100 shares of the Bank to its present liquidators, Messrs. Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia. The amounts were to be paid the liquidators within one month from the date of the order; and it was directed that the costs of the liquidators and of the opposing shareholders be paid out of the assets of the Bank, and that Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Kessowjee Naik pay their own costs respectively. Two appeals had been filed against the order of compromise, one of which, that of Chuttoorbhooj Hurry and others, was withdrawn. In the other appeal, that of Dharsey Hemraz and others, Mr. Starling, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the appellants; while Mr. Lang and the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the liquidators; and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for Kessowjee Naik, one of the parties to the summons; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, another of the parties to the summons and to the compromise sanctioned.

Mr. Starling, in stating the appellants' case, said he would begin by giving a short history of the East India Bank. It was started on the 21st June 1864, and the amount of the deposit was Rs. 25 per share. Further calls were made as follows:—25th July 1864, second call of Rs. 50 per share; 27th September 1864, third call of Rs. 100 per share; and 6th December 1864, fourth call of Rs. 75 per share; so that the amount paid on each share was Rs. 250. Kessowjee Naik was an original director of the company, while Cassumbhoy was appointed a director on the 19th September 1864. On the 19th April 1866, a resolution was passed to wind up the company voluntarily, Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy being appointed the liquidators. That resolution was duly confirmed, and on the 31st May 1866 a resolution was passed to wind up under Act 10 of 1866, thereby placing the winding up in the hands of the Court. On the 2nd March 1868, a resolution was passed authorising the liquidators to sell the assets to Nensey Dewjee, the terms being that he was to pay Rs. 7 per share to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register. The assignment to him was not executed until the 11th February 1869, and in the meantime over Rs. 1,18,000 of the assets had been collected by the liquidators. After the assignment, four petitions were presented to the court against the sale, one of them being by Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, but all these four petitions were bought off. In 1870 four other petitions were presented against the sale, one being by Purshotum Vullabhdas and another by Dharsey Hemraz, the present appellant. The petition of Purshotum was heard by the Chief Justice on the 27th January 1872. A suit was also filed by Purshotum, and it appeared during the hearing of it that Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, who had been previously bought off, was a partner with the plaintiff in that suit to the extent of the number of shares which he might be interested in.

Mr. Macpherson objected to his learned friend stating his own conclusions upon the evidence in that suit. He [Mr. Macpherson] had nothing to do with Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia.

Mr. Starling said he referred to Wadia because it was stated in one of the affidavits which he would read that Wadia had something to do with the present compromise. To continue the history of the Bank. On the 21st September 1874, Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment, setting aside the sale on the ground that it was only a device to avert the payment of calls due by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Kessowjee Naik; and on appeal that decree was affirmed. In September 1876, the present liquidators were appointed, Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia; and the learned counsel was instructed to say that Dinanath had been nominated by Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia.

Mr. Lang objected to the last part of the allegation.

Mr. Starling then entered into a statement of the steps taken by the present liquidators to recover different sums of money from Cassumbhoy, Kessowjee, and others, the particulars of which were recently published by us in connection with the arguments for and against the compromise approved by Sir Charles Sargent. The learned counsel also read a number of affidavits which had been made by different parties in previous proceedings connected with the Bank. The learned counsel had not finished at the rising of the court after 5 o'clock.

A Farmer was asked why he did not take the newspaper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died, left me a good many newspapers, and I have not read them through yet."

A story comes to us from Aden. It appears that on board a late P. & O. steamer there were among the passengers a Judge well-known in the Punjab for his lucid rulings and his flowing locks and Messrs. Keller and Kunard the illusionists. It was rumoured on board that the latter had kindly consented to give a short performance and one of the other passengers, a mild young man, wishing to know the time this would take place, and not knowing Mr. Kellar by sight, mistook our learned judge for him and so went up to him, and in the blandest tones said:—"What time does your performance commence?" The learned judge took to his bed, and is said not yet to have got over the shock."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL TO-NIGHT.

The very inviting programme that is put forth by Madame Tasca for the Concert to-night, in the Town Hall, is not likely to have escaped the notice of any of the music-loving members of Bombay. The Italian Opera Company, during the past season, have delighted all their patrons at Calcutta; and the opportunity now offered to Bombay of hearing the principal members of that Company, will, we have no doubt, be availed of by large numbers.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was called for yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Municipal By-laws, but could not be held for want of a quorum. Consequently the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday next at 4-15 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD.

During the hot season, the morning service will be held at 8 o'clock instead of 11. The evening service as usual at 6 o'clock. The Rev. B. Blake will preach to-morrow evening.

HALL LINE.

The s.s. Trentham Hall, Captain James Shaw, will sail for Liverpool, via Suez Canal, at 5 p.m. to-day, with the following passengers:—

Mr Duncan
Mrs Duncan and seven children
Mr R W Trafford
Mrs Trafford and four children
Mrs Higman and two children
Capt Ransford
Mrs Ransford and three children
Mrs LeGeyt's little girl

Mr Moffat
Mrs Moffat and two children
Mr Rogers
Mrs Rogers and two children
Miss Rogers
Surg Major Sylvester
Mrs White and infant
Miss Berryman
Mrs Howard and two children

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

At the meeting held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of organising means to raise subscriptions on behalf of the building fund of the Cathedral High School, there were present—H. E. the Governor (Sir R. Temple), in the chair, the Hons. J. Gibbs, L. Ashburner, Justice West, Justice Pinhey, Major General Hatch, Col. Waddington, Col. Fuller, Col. Merriman, Mr. L. Fletcher, and about 50 ladies and gentlemen.

The first resolution, which was moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice West, ran as follows:—"That it is desirable that earnest and increased efforts should be made to promote the education of the Christian youth of this Presidency according to the principles of the Church of England."

Mr. West said—I cannot but regret and deeply regret that an occasion of this kind should have called together, so few members of our Church and our community. I regret that the members of the Church of England, who in numbers probably exceed those attached to any other communion here who are told,—I regret very much that they should have felt it a matter so little interesting to them that they should have stayed away from a meeting of this kind. The same thing could hardly, I imagine, have occurred in any other community, and it cannot but call to our minds the debilitating effects which too much State help is apt to have upon every institution. This lack of interest, if it really exists, if it springs from any other motive than the consciousness that something is sure to be done whether I, A. B. or C. D. attend or do not attend, and whether I attend or not will make no great difference,—if it springs from any other feeling than this, I cannot but say it is discreditable to the members of our communion. It indicates a state of feeling which is also quite strange and a part from that which prevails at this moment in the society from which we have emanated, in the great country to which we belong. If any feeling is more universal and predominant in the recent intellectual and moral life of Great Britain than another, I think it may be said with safety that the subject of education is that one. It would seem as though the spirit of Plato himself, who in his dialogues, as some of us are aware, is constantly bringing up education as a most important, if not the principal, topic for discussion,—it would seem as if the spirit of that old philosopher had seized our statesmen and all who are interested in the life of our country in its various phases; for nothing, wherever one goes, is so frequently a topic of discussion, nothing occupies the minds of our famous men more, and nothing in all its forms occupies a greater portion of even the ordinary conversation of society. We know that in recent years compulsory education in one shape or another has made enormous strides in our country. In every direction, school boards are springing up, the work of which is the subject of deeply interested and at the same time severe and critical comment. We know that the education given in our public schools is subjected to a severe examination in the hope of furthering and energising its activity and widening in every direction its scope of usefulness. We know also that the men most eminent in science and literature go about the country and deliver lectures on the necessity of technical education, on the necessity of a greater stimulus being given to the study of the natural sciences. In every department this same activity prevails, for those who are the agents and the advocates of the older system of education are very far from resigning their ground, retreating without a contest. They say, too, that our system of education admits of infinite improvements. In education, they urge as the experience of centuries has told us, we find the means of training the human mind in that which is essentially human, developing its faculties in all their bearings, all their breadth, and bringing up the man not as a member of a profession perhaps, not a man skilled in medicine, in law, or surgery, but as a moral being and an Englishman in his fulness; and such being the views of the masters of our great seminaries and many of the pupils who have come forth with great distinction from those seminaries, the contest rages and the country benefits. In every direction an activity of mind, an activity of effort prevails at this moment which we—I say it with some degree of shame—seem to-day, when we might do it, seem all too loath to emulate. Now, this feeling which animates our people has its reason and its source in a state of things which we must all recognise if once we are reminded of it in the great and enormous development in recent days of natural science and the methods of natural science. The great discoveries with which the world has been astonished of late years have so changed the conditions of existence that any one who lives in the world and has his eyes open cannot but be aware that the terms of future welfare for himself, for his children, for those who are near and dear to him, and for his nation as a whole, are changing very rapidly, and that unless we can adapt ourselves to meet these changed circumstances in every direction, we shall fall behind in the race of European enlightenment. It is a sound instinct, therefore, and a true one, which has bid our people go on in the course they are taking. It is an impulse which we out here, I take it, ought to imitate. The subject is one of even more importance for our European and Christian children in this country than it is in England. Here we see the Government has taken up, for good or evil, the principle of educating the native youth of this country to the highest extent to which its means allow it. We see every day, too, with what eagerness this invitation is embraced, at least by all who have something to gain, some step to make in social or financial progress, by adopting it. And so there go forth from our schools and colleges day by day a set of young men with their intelligence highly cultivated, their wits keen, and their minds full of information, more or less undigested, but still available for controversial purposes. They go forth into the world full of ambitious hopes and aspirations, full of the power of criticism, which we must all be prepared to submit to, and the conditions, therefore, of our existence, as the governing class in this country especially, are rapidly and enormously changing. We must be prepared to meet the change in that spirit in which alone it can be met; we must go forward. And let me say here that when one compares the conditions under which the servants of Government carry on their duties to-day with those of a generation, or still more half a century ago, and when we find comparisons instituted to the disparagement of those who have now to do the work of Government in all its various phases, it should be remembered that the men of to-day labour under an enormous comparative disadvantage. When criticism was not awakened, when enlightenment was hardly known, when newspapers scarcely existed, and when communications were rare and difficult, the work of governing was comparatively easy, and also when the experiences of a baser and in some instances an almost brutal rule were fresh in the memories of those who first came under our more beneficent sway, the little good,—if it were little—that was in those who had to carry on the work of administration was far more appreciated, every blessing seemed greater and every disadvantage less than is the case in our day. This is the excuse for the apparent shortcomings of the governing classes of our own day as compared with those of a generation ago. Nevertheless these conditions exist, and they must be met by our continued progress in all the arts of government, and in all the accomplishments which advance humanity. But we must not be content with that. There are rising up amongst our own people and in our own faith, thousands of boys and girls (and of boys more especially I have to speak now) who for good or evil will also pour forth among this seething population. They have their duties to perform, their part to take in the great battle of life, and they must needs be in a great measure the representatives of us and of our race to thousands with whom they are in immediate communication. Are we to leave these boys thus growing up to mere chance? Are we to leave them to become perhaps the scare crows of civilization and a reproach to our name and nation? Surely we are not, we are to make strenuous efforts to establish along the whole line of society, if we can, those links of attachment, those media of communication, which will do more than all that purely Governmental effort can accomplish towards disseminating our ideas, diffusing them and presenting them in an acceptable shape to those with whom our people, as they grow up, must needs come into continual contact. Now, this being, as I trust it will be, generally admitted as a necessity of our situation, the point that remains is to consider how and under what conditions we may best present these ameliorating influences and send them forth into the society over which some of us rule, and with which we are all so deeply concerned. The mere material education is the first point which suggests itself, and in that we must not—and we dare not if we have regard to our future in this great empire—we dare not fail, I say, to cultivate the minds of our own people up to at least the level of the millions who are growing up around them. It happens to me sometimes, as I walk through the thorough-fares of this great city, to hear the native students from the schools and the University here talking together. As I pass, I catch a word now and again of their conversation, and it almost invariably, if they are students, turns on the subject of their studies. Here is an earnestness, a zeal, a devotion, and a resolution to learn all they can which cannot be too highly commended. Young men who go to work in that spirit are sure to succeed to the limit of their capacity. All that can be done with the faculties that God and nature have implanted in them they are certain to accomplish. But what a defect there is in their education, viewed from the Christian and the highest European standpoint! They practically come forth from our colleges entirely devoid of that moral discipline which the experience of centuries has taught us to esteem as the most important part of education. No doubt as they pass through their studies and come in contact with some of the greater minds of our race, they cannot but pick up by the way some scraps of insight and information, some bright and beautiful seeds which take root and flourish all through their lives. I am happy to think that there are some among my own acquaintance who have drawn this benefit from their studies. And one cannot but be struck among the natives of the present day with the greater candour and manliness of aspect which they present, for which they should be thankful, and which we may well rejoice that our system of education has brought forth. But I say this is not enough. Oh no, this is not enough. We must train our own children, our own boys, that as they grow up to be young men they may go forth and present to the world a pattern superior to all this; and how is it to be accomplished? The heart I say is the seat of all great designs, and there can be no great and noble life without great and noble ideas to inspire it. How, then, are we to impress the growing youth of this city and this Presidency who belong to our own community with this spirit, with this determination to be foremost in the race after good? I say that no means so effectual can be found as discipline under the care and protection of that Church which has formed a part of our national life from the remotest ages to which our history extends with any certainty (hear, hear), and to which we most of us feel indebted for some of the greatest blessings of our lives. I am prepared to grant that there are other phases of religious life which have their high and important value. If we look to the Roman Catholic Church, that has attractions which we cannot but see for a large class of minds, and one cannot, without a lack of charity, read the lives of some of those saintly French women who have been brought up and nurtured in the faith of that Church, and not see that it too is able to rear people to a degree of perfection far beyond that reached by many of us. If, on the other hand, we look to the dissenting communities in our own country, we cannot but perceive that many of them are full of earnestness, full of God-like zeal, and that they have sprung, many of them, from an intensity of religious thought and religious purposes which too many, as, alas! our empty seats here to-day show,—which too many of our own people entirely lack. I bid them God-speed. I have not a word to say against their prosperity, but this I do say, that if we want our children, and if we want those to whom we are in a manner responsible for the opportunities which are to be opened to them in this generation and future generations of filling the full circle of an Englishman's existence so far as it can be filled and so far as they can be prepared for it in this distant dependency—if we want them to have those opportunities, I say no means so certain can be found as education under the protection of our Church, and under its administration. If we look back through our history, (and only a brief glance can be allowed to me) we find the Church, long before any establishment, even in the days of the heptarchy, exercising a vitalising power, and from those days forward we can see it exercising an important and on the whole a highly beneficent influence through every phase of our history down to the reign of our Queen Victoria. (Applause.) That Church, we should remember, has not been the Roman Church or the Roman Catholic Church in England. It has in every age been racy of the soil; it has imbedded and embodied within it the aspirations, the feelings, the intensest nature of the people. The very first article of the great Charter of John guarantees the people of England in their Church, that the Church of England (not the Church of Rome in England,) not the tenets of Rome prevailing in England, but the Church of England, that ancient institution existing time out of mind,—it guarantees to that free exercise of its religion and freedom from all interference. And if we trace that institution through all the statutes down to the reign of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, and to later times we find a perpetual continuity of existence, along with adaptations to the natural phases of popular development. It has been always, down to our own age, the fit emblem in religious life of the innermost nature of the people. Now, I say that belonging to such an institution, being brought up in such an institution, receiving its administrations and imbibing its traditions, will have an effect, a nationalizing, and intensifying effect, on the moral nature of those who are submitted to it. It will be of more value to them than any other possible human arrangement of religious influences could have. We live, as I have remarked, in an age of rapid and almost convulsive change. Everything in the present day tends to excite and stimulate the mind of youth, to shake it loose very often from its old traditions, and to stir up in it an intense self-assertion. Now, admit that this intense activity has its good side, no doubt it has; and we should be untrue to our national traditions if we for a moment denied that it had. Yet, I say that this needs regulating, in the moral world especially, and I say that for the regulating and directing of these errant purposes, the training to obedience without fretfulness, the training to a tranquillity of mind, fervency of hope, and steadiness of purposes, no thing is so good, nothing exercises so beneficent and so good an influence as the traditions of a great historical institution. The man who, in an institution like the British Church, has to administer either encouragement or admonition speaks, not as for himself—he has no self to assert in the matter; but he repeats to his pupils, he feels himself the mouth-piece of the traditions of ages. The whole nation speaks, as it were, through his single voice: centuries of our ancestors look down through him upon his pupil. The pupil may well submit, and must submit, to this accumulation of authority, when otherwise, to the voice of the individual tutor, he would be deaf or disobedient. Here is an influence, then, which I say will operate with great intensity on a large class of minds, and those minds, it is to be remembered, the most promising, the most hopeful, and the most fruitful that our community can produce, for in such minds the emotional imaginative faculty is active, their capacity for self-abnegation, for self-sacrifice, is great, and that stirring of the mental forces which they feel and which moves them to a rebellious feeling or perhaps to desultory objects and aims when they are extremely young, becomes when thus dealt with the very means of their advancement, becomes the very means of making them the most useful, active, and beneficent members of society when, having imbibed great and good ideas, they go forth eventually to take their part in the great battle of life and in the contests by which civilization is to be advanced. Now, I think that we, who are here, and who by being here manifest our interest in the cause which I and others have come here to advocate,—we shall admit that there are large and great purposes to be served by education in the English Church. That Church is now extending through all quarters of the world. A great orator in the last generation pictured to his hearers the greatness of England by saying that as the sun went down the roll of the British drum followed it wherever it went till morning succeeded to night and the world commenced again. Now, we may say in our days, we as Churchmen, as members of the Christian community, may say that when the Sabbath morning opens on our own land, and when it rises to noon, and when that noon advances towards the west and so encircles all the earth, the voice of prayer and thanksgiving accompanies it in every land, and in every land there are churches not unworthy of the worship which is celebrated within them. There are hearts there which beat in unison with those in the old land, and there are young hearts and young frames growing up there which will take their place in that great community to which we hope the greater Britain will some day grow and extend. Now, I think it is our part, our duty, to take such steps as we may with the disadvantages under which we labour,—to take such measures as we can, earnest and sincere ones, and to invoke a blessing on those measures, to make the Christian youth growing up in this land not unworthy of taking their part in that great chain of progress. I hope that those who hear me at least, and all who come under their influence will accept what I have said on this subject with some degree of sympathy and reciprocation. I trust we shall find that the results of this meeting will be something more than corresponding to the meagre attendance here, and that many of our Church's triumphs possibly in the future will be due to those who are brought up within the pale of that institution whose cause we are advocating to-day [Applause], and whose success I believe is sure notwithstanding the discouragements under which we cannot but feel that we labour. If we look, as we well may, for one moment to the image which our Church presents, to those who love it it presents itself on the one side as a noble figure clasping the hand of the universal church; on the other, it grasps the hand of our common nationality on its face there is a gleam from heaven; on its lips there still breathes the echo of that great message "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." Such is the institution in which we would desire our children to be brought up. The common cry in England for what is called secular education is a cry for the most part from the teeth outward, where all, even those who join in this cry, desire for themselves that their own children should be brought up in religious and moral ideas. And we desire it for our own offspring. Shall we not therefore do what we can to secure that blessing for others, for those who naturally look to us for assistance, for guidance, and for encouragement? Shall we not, above all, say that while other classes, other denominations in this country are taking energetic steps for the promotion of their forms of faith, ideas of liberality, modes of discipline, and ways of life, that we, the members of the Church of England, of that old historical institution so wound up in the very fibres of our national existence,—that we shall not make an effort, and that we shall allow the command of this great movement to slip from our palsied hands? Oh no never! [Applause.]

The Ven. Archdeacon [Rev. Mr. Stead] seconded the motion, and expressed regret that the Bishop was absent from Bombay, but was sure they had his Lordship's cordial sympathy in the work they had in hand. He was of opinion that the object was one to which not only members of the Church of England merely but the general body of the inhabitants of Bombay might subscribe.

The resolution was then put to the vote by His Excellency, and was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved—"That urgent need exists for providing funds for a building on the Esplanade for the Cathedral High School." Mr. Gibbs said—This motion will necessitate from me merely a dry statement of facts and figures. I think it necessary to put these facts and figures before you, because from the report of the meeting which will go to the public, they will then see that the Committee does not come forward without having some very good foundation to go upon. I have several times met with objections from friends that it is all very well to ask us to give Rs. 100, or Rs. 500, or Rs. 50 perhaps; we should be very happy to subscribe if we could see that there was some chance of the object being carried to a satisfactory completion. Now, I think I am in a position this evening to show that with a very little assistance from the public purse we shall be able to carry out the Cathedral High School in its entirety. Before the late lamented Bishop Douglas was taken from us, at a very small meeting, the nucleus of a subscription was raised which resulted finally, about 18 months ago, in Rs. 50,000 being raised as an endowment fund for this school. That is a very great point towards the success of the school, as you will all admit. That produces about Rs. 2,000 a year towards the expences. The next step to be taken was to procure a building. You are aware that a school under the Diocesan Board has existed for some years in Byculla, and that school, which first of all met in hired buildings, at last, by the help of the public, assisted by the Government grant-in-aid, obtained a house of its own. Now circumstances have occurred which render it necessary, in the advancement of the cause of education in Bombay, that the Diocesan Board School, as it was called, should be moved into the Fort. The Board find that there are not sufficient children for the two schools (the Diocesan Board School at Byculla and the Cathedral Choir School in the Fort), and it is found that for local reasons it is much better to have one school in the Fort, to be, as it were under the shadow of the Cathedral. The means which are at our disposal to build the school at present consists of Rs. 8,000, a legacy left for this purpose, the sum of Rs. 13,500 which has been already collected for the purpose, and the sum of Rs. 30,000 from the sale of the schoolhouse at Byculla. These sums aggregate Rs. 51,500. That you may say is money actually in hand. [Hear, hear.] Then, the Rs. 13,500 which I mentioned as having been already raised has not yet undergone the pleasing change which the grant-in-aid rules of the Government enable it to undergo, namely, to become doubled. This sum of Rs. 13,500 will be doubled by the Government grant-in-aid, and the result will be that the Diocesan Board will have a sum of Rs. 65,000 towards this school building. That extra Rs. 13,500 may also be said to be tolerably safe, because for the present financial year Government have placed a sum of Rs. 25,000 in that mysterious thing called the Budget, and when a sum of money is placed in that budget and is drawn upon within the year you are always sure not to have the cheque returned dishonoured. [Applause.] Then, when Rs. 13,500 shall have been paid out of this Rs. 25,000, there will still be Rs. 11,500 left; and the great object of this meeting is to raise a sum equal to that so as to allow us to supplement the Government grant-in-aid and to draw the entire sum of Rs. 25,000. If that is done, we shall have the noble sum of Rs. 88,000 which, I dare say, with the interest on the money we have placed in deposit, will be increased to Rs. 90,000 to commence this school. [Applause.] With regard to the Rs. 11,500, I may state that if one half the sum is raised here, friends of education in England will double it there. [Hear, hear.] I trust I have made a pretty fair case out to go to the public to show that we are not starting a shadowy scheme, but that we are putting before them a real structure which merely wants a little assistance to finish as it were the upper storey. [Applause.]

Mr. Fletcher seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Major General Hatch, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, the following resolution was adopted:—"That a committee be formed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of collecting the necessary funds, and that such funds be opened in the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Cathedral High School Building Fund, to be drawn upon by the Honorary Treasurer of the Cathedral High School. The following gentlemen to be asked to act on the committee:"—

The Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. L. Ashburner, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. W. Lang, Col. C. J. Merriman, R.E., Major General Hatch, R.A., The Rev. J. Stead, M.A., Acting Archdeacon, Brigadier General Aitchison, Col. Waddington, Col. Fuller, R.E., W. Loudon, Esq., E. M. James, Esq., J. H. Grant, Esq., Col. Carnegy, R. V. Hearn, Esq., Rev. G. C. Reynell, L. Fletcher, Esq., Col. Willoughby, M. Starling, Esq., R. Baumbach, Esq., Capt. Babington, G. A. Kittredge, Esq., H. J. Mackenzie, Esq., C. Banks, Esq., Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, A. Maxwell Tod, Esq., W. Wells, Esq., W. Wordsworth, Esq., L. G. Hynes, Esq., Rev. O. F. H. Johnston, C. A. Beyts, Esq., G. A. Kurkaray, Esq., W. H. Hussey, Esq., Charles Lake, Esq., F. Rowland, Esq., Rev. F. L. Sharpin, and Rev. A. G. Lewis.

H. E. the Governor said he would conclude the proceedings by offering a few remarks, strictly with reference to one point, viz., starting the work they had in hand and getting a good commencement made before the beginning of the monsoon, so that the building might be completed, or nearly completed, before the close of the year. (Hear, hear.) As to the site for the building, Government had decided to give the traingular piece of ground at the junction of Rampart Row and the Esplanade main Road, and between the Frere Fountain and Miss Prescott's School. His Excellency believed this site was considered to be the very best now available in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) It had been for some time past reserved for a structure of particular interest and importance, and His Excellency and his colleagues in the Government had considered that the school which it was proposed to build fulfilled that condition. [Applause.] They had borne in mind that this school was to be a collegiate school, the only collegiate school which the Church of England possessed in this Presidency, and considering that collegiate schools were possessed already by the Roman Catholic community, and the Presbyterian community, they thought it was high time that a similar institution should be possessed by the Anglican community. The other communities in Bombay already possessed fine structures on first rate sites, witness the splendid building known as St. Francis Xavier's College, witness the new structure which was about to be erected in the neighbourhood by the Presbyterian community, and witness also the excellent building at the opening of which many of those present assisted a few days ago, Miss Prescott's School. So it was really essential that the English Church should have a suitable, handsome, and becoming school building of its own. They hoped, inasmuch as Government had taken the first step by granting a really admirable site (applause) that the Anglican community would take the second step, and erect on that site a suitable structure. Having here recapitulated the Hon. Mr. Gibbs' financial statement, His Excellency continued that he would supplement that statement by remarking that, considering the excellence of the site and the character of the proposed structure, Rs. 88,000 might not be quite sufficient. He was afraid they would have to call upon the reverend clergy to make additional efforts either by the circulation of addresses to the members of their congregations or by sermons addressed to their congregations in church, so as to provide a sum of money in addition to the eighty-eight thousand rupees. His Excellency thought that even if a lakh, or a little more than a lakh, was required, they would be able, with the assistance of their friends at home, to raise the money. [Hear, hear.] They must clearly remember that a structure on such a site as this must be a good one, and of course a good structure of suitable architectural design would cost money. But considering that they had so much money in hand, he thought they would be justified in directing the immediate commencement of the work as soon as plans and estimates could be furnished, so that the foundations could be laid before the rains. [Applause.] They had not yet obtained a design, but inasmuch as Colonel Fuller was present, the very gentleman who had designed so many structures, not only for Government but for various committees in Bombay, with a diligence and assiduity in his private capacity equal to the zeal and ability with which he discharged his duties in his public capacity, His Excellency thought that was a guarantee that they would soon have a suitable architectural design. Then, when they had got the design, they must push the necessary preliminaries through the various avenues in the labyrinth of the Department, and must get the foundations in before the rains so as to enable the work to be carried on through the monsoon. It was a principle which their pastors and masters who were present often impressed upon them that that which their hands found to do should be done with their might, and His Excellency was sure that if there was a case in which that holy precept should be put into practice, this was the one. He trusted that the energy of their subsequent proceedings might make up, and more than made up and compensate for any slight deficiency which Mr. West had pointed out in the attendance at that meeting, and that this would be an instance of a small meeting leading to great results. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks having been passed to His Excellency for presiding [on the motion of Mr. Justice Pinhey, seconded by Colonel Waddington] the meeting was closed, as it was commenced, with prayer.

CIVIL SERVICE REORGANIZATION.

(*Madras Mail.*)

A glance at the Madras Civil List, either of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Service, is sufficient to show the great inequalities which exist in the pay of men of the same standing, and presumably the same ability. To obviate this the following scheme has been proposed to us on the grounds that it would effect a great saving of public money, would increase the efficiency of the public service, and would cause content where at present a spirit of discontent prevails:—

1st.—Members of Council will in future draw Rs. 3,500 per mensem, with a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem, provided they live in a house of their own, and perform the social obligations of their office.

2nd.—Secretaries to Government will draw Rs. 3,000; Under Secretaries Rs. 1,500.

3rd.—The Board of Revenue will be at once abolished, and in its place six Revenue Commissioners, with powers and duties similar to those in Bengal, &c., will be appointed. Their salary will be Rs. 3,000 per mensem; and they will be allowed a private secretary and a suitable office establishment.

4th.—With the exception of the abovenamed officers, viz., the Members of Council, the Secretaries to Government, the Commissioners, and the Judges of the High Court, all Civilians will draw pay according to their length of service and not according to the appointments they hold.

(*a.*) From the date of landing to the end of the 6th year of service, Civilians will receive Rs. 600 per mensem.

(*b.*) From the commencement of the 7th till the end of the 10th year of service, each Civilian will draw Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

(*c*) From the commencement of the 11th year to the end of the 16th year of service, each civilian will draws Rs. 1,500.

(*d.*) From the beginning of the 17th year of service, till the end of his service, each Civilian, provided he holds none of the special appointments abovenamed, when he will of course draw the pay of the appointment he holds, will receive Rs. 2,200.

Civilians will be allowed travelling allowances at the following rates:—Civilians of ten years and under will draw Rs. 5 for every day *bona fide* spent in travelling on behalf of the public service. Civilians above ten years service will draw travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per diem. Besides the above no allowances of any sort of kind will be drawn by any Civilian.

OUR INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LONDON STANDARD."

Sir—Without wishing in any way to detract from the fame of the Sikhs and Punjaubees, I should much like to know upon what grounds they arrogate to themselves the claim of being the best recruiting grounds for Indian soldiers? What have they done to substantiate so high a pretension, and how does it arise? The Sikh troops undoubtedly fought at Chillianwallah and Sobraon bravely against us, but in the first place our tactics were deplorably bad, and in the second place every native army we have ever met in similar circumstances, that is under cover of heavy entrenchments and protected by a large force of heavy guns, has invariably fought well. Dieg, Seringapatam, and especially Burtpore, have all taught us the power of defence behind entrenchments. At Goojerat, however where a little tactical ability was brought into play, the Sikhs were speedily and most effectually beaten. I may mention that Bombay troops if I am not mistaken, formed part of the British forces in these campaigns.

During the mutiny the Sikhs came into play, and helped most materially to quell the insurrection. Granted, so they were led by English officers, and fought against disheartened men without leaders and without hope; but that the old Poorbeah or Pandy had pluck may be instanced in the attack made by the 46th Native Infantry at Gudaspore, against the force of Nicholson, consisting of some Punjaubees, Her Majesty's 53rd, and a battery of Artillery; still more so by the splendid deeds of the native portions of the regiment who held the Bailey Guardgate and other posts in the Residency at Lucknow, under Aitken, Cubitt, and other officers whose names I have not now by me. This regiment is called the 16th N. I. Lucknow regiment; but that is all the honour and glory and reward which have been meted out to these men, to whom is mainly due the successful defence of the Residency and without whom the place must have succumbed. It was hoped that when the Prince of Wales paraded the old remnants this force at Lucknow that some thing would have been done, though so tardily, to reward the survivors. I am afraid that hope has passed away.

Lord Strathnairn as Sir Hugh Rose, moved through Central India steadily, without a check. His army consisted of no Punjaubees, but Bombay troops. Since the mutiny the Sikhs, &c., have been mainly employed against the border tribes, who have since received so high a character for bravery as to create almost a panic in the breasts of the Punjab Commission when the subject of punishing them is broached. Bombay troops passed up the Bolan Pass, went to Ghuznee, and even fought against these very redoubtable hill tribes, and that at a period when if anything the weapons of warfare were to the advantage of the hill tribe; and yet the Bombay troops were not so dismayed by these crude warrior. To-morrow were the English to retire from India it would not be the Sikhs who would become the successors, but Scindhia and his Rajpoots and Mahrattas; and Lord Napier was only correct when he, in the Blue-book speaks of the intelligence of the Bombay native officers who is in culture and training, far beyond his Punjaub brother in arms.

It has become the fashion to brag up the north-west, to the detriment of the rest of the army. The question is one really and purely of *espit de corps*; and I would back a good native regiment of Bombay, ugly and ungainly as they look, to walk round the best Punjab regiment, in spite of their dash and dirt. I remain Sir, you obedient servant,

March 4. A TRAVELLER.

A Baltimore belle, just from Vassar, when told by the waiter that they had no gooseberries, exclaimed, "What has happened to the goose?"

At the Society of Arts on Wednesday night, Mr. Lane Fox described a very beautiful invention of his own, which seems likely to promote very much the convenience of our lighting arrangements and to supersede the labour of lamplighters. It is a method for at the same moment opening the stop-cock which supplies the gas and kindling the gas by an electrical apparatus. By sending through his wire (which will, of course, be carried along under the street) a current of electricity, Mr. Lane Fox at once converts the bar which is to close the mouth of the gas-pipe into a magnet, which is repelled, rotates, and so opens the gas-pipe, and he also sends an electric spark kindling the gas thus set at liberty. Mr. Lane Fox showed his experiment very successfully on a number of burners in the lecture-room, and it seems to be admitted that, by the help of his apparatus, we shall have all the lamps in any street supplied with that apparatus kindled and turned off at the same moment, and that in this way there will be great economy effected of gas labour and time.

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EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES AT HOTELS BY AN EX-INDIAN OFFICER.

WALTER DE WINTON VAN, 33, a gentlemanly-looking man, who is said to be very well connected, pleaded guilty on the 14th March to stealing jewellery, of the value of 300*l*, from the Langham Hotel, and a quantity of other jewellery and valuable property from other hotels. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Besley, the prosecuting counsel, that for the last two years the prisoner had been carrying on a most extensive system of plunder upon different hotel proprietors in the metropolis. His custom appeared to be to go into the smoking-room, and to watch his opportunity to go to the bed-rooms of the guests and to lay his hands upon every article of value he could. Jewellery to a very large amount was stolen from the Langham, the Great Western, and London Bridge Hotels; and when prisoner was taken into custody by Onslow, the detective officer, 50 duplicates relating to jewellery and other valuable property that had been stolen were found in his possession, and 50 other duplicates were found, in which the time had run out. Mr. Montagu Williams, for the prisoner, said he was most respectably connected, and had formerly been an officer in the army, and had served in India. He was compelled to leave the army from ill health, and all he had to live upon was a pension of 70*l*. per annum. He was instructed that he had suffered great privations and that had driven him to commit those offences. The Commissioner said that the prisoner appeared to him to have no excuse for his dishonest conduct, and he sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

MARSHAL *V.* MARSHAL AND LARMINIE.

THIS was a suit by the husband for a divorce.—Mr. A. Bayford was counsel for the petitioner, who was an officer in the Indian army, and was married to the respondent, in the Punjaub, on the 26th of March, 1866 They lived in India for several years, and children were born of the marriage. In 1876 the respondent fell into bad health, and her husband sent her home to England, where she took up her residence with a sister of her husband's, at Chiswick. After she came to England the co-respondent visited her at her residence, and dined with her on various occasions. In December, 1877, the petitioner came home from India, and his wife, under the pretence of going to meet him, left her sister-in-law's. Instead, however, of going to meet her husband, she eloped with the co-respondent, who was also an officer in the Indian army. On her leaving she appeared to have gone with the co-respondent to the Duke of Cornwall Hotel, Plymouth, where they passed the night as man and wife. Evidence was given which clearly proved the adultery, and after hearing it the Court pronounced a decree nisi with costs.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. LAYARD.

THE following letter from the British Ambassador at Constantinople has been issued by the Foreign Office.

FROM MR. LAYARD TO LORD DERBY.
(Received March 1.)
"Constantinople, Feb. 19, 1878.

"My Lord,—I cannot permit to pass unnoticed a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Tenterden, dated the 28th ultimo, and laid before Parliament with the Negroponte correspondence, although I do not desire, for sufficient reasons, as I have already stated to your Lordship, to enter into a controversy with Mr. Gladstone.

"Mr. Gladstone accuses me of having 'transmitted to the anonymous correspondent of a London journal an injurious accusation against him, which was forwarded by telegraph, and published accordingly. This accusation was that Mr. Gladstone had incited the Greeks to enter into the war between Russia and Turkey, in which his Sovereign was neutral.' There is no foundation whatever for this charge. I casually mentioned to a gentleman connected with the Embassy that he might tell the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, as a piece of news, that there was a letter from Mr. Gladstone to M. Negroponte which was then in the hands of another newspaper correspondent. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* appears to have been already aware that letters had passed between Mr. Gladstone and M. Negroponte. He formed his own opinions upon them. I knew absolutely nothing of his telegram upon the subject, which was sent a week after, which was not suggested by me, and which I subsequently saw with great surprise in the *Daily Telegraph*. I had consequently made no accusation whatever against Mr. Gladstone for which I felt myself called upon to express regret. When Mr. Gladstone wrote that I 'made, or caused to be made, anonymously and irresponsibly, through correspondents of newspapers, serious and injurious charges' against him, or any one else, he surely could not have been aware of the facts. All that I have to answer for is that I may, perhaps indiscreetly, have called the attention of a newspaper correspondent to a letter which was already public property. If Mr. Gladstone thinks that I have done him an injustice by doing so I am quite willing to express my regret to him for it.

"Mr. Gladstone complains that I subsequently made two new charges against him of having 'not thought fit to publish' information material to the case which, within my knowledge, had been sent to him. Mr. Gladstone states that, on the 20th November, he replied that no such documents as those mentioned by me had reached him. With great difference to Mr. Gladstone I must be permitted to say that this statement is not quite accurate. In his letter of the 20th November he did not state in clear and unequivocal terms that he did not possess those documents, but expressed doubts on the subject; and, in a postscript, he observes, 'Should I find, on further search in London, any of the papers referrd to by Mr. Layard I will not fail to mention it. M. Negroponte and the correspondent of the *Times* had distinctly stated that the documents had been forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, and from the terms of Mr. Gladstone's letter I saw no reason to doubt their statement. Mr. Gladstone has now published in the newspapers his second letter to M. Negroponte of the 21st July, which, he says, came into his hands two days before. It would, therefore, appear that M. Negroponte has been guilty of a further deliberate misstatement of facts, and I have no hesitation in expressing my regret to Mr. Gladstone that I have been the victim of it.

"Mr. Gladstone states that, after searching his papers last September, he produced the letter on which the anonymous correspondent had founded his accusation, and showed that the accusation was entirely without foundation. In this instance again, Mr. Gladstone is not strictly accurate, if he refers to me. It was not the letter then produced by Mr. Gladstone, but the letter of the 21st July, that the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* may have heard of indirectly through me. Whether that gentleman was acquainted with the first letter I am ignorant. Mr. Gladstone, by his letter of the 24th September last to the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, would lead people to believe that his correspondence with M. Negroponte took place when the Conference was sitting at Constantinople. But his second letter was written in July, during the heat of the war, and when great efforts were being made to drag Greece into the contest. As regards the effect which that letter, in the hands of M. Negroponte, was calculated to produce, I will leave those who have studied its terms, and those who know this country, to judge.

"Mr. Gladstone has thought fit to make some reflections, in his letter to Lord Tenterden, upon my conduct as Her Majesty's ambassador. My view of the duty of an ambassador is that he should faithfully and fearlessly serve the interests of his Sovereign and of his country, and not those of a faction or of an individual. I do not know whether this is the view of Mr. Gladstone.

"I should feel obliged if your lordship would give the same publicity to this despatch as you have given to Mr Gladstone's letter of the 28th ultimo, laid before Parliament.—I, am etc., A. H. LAYARD."

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERTS' VINEYARD:—
CHASSELAS (White)........ Rs. 10 per doz. quarts.
HERMITAGE (Red)........ ,, 10 ,, ,,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per Doz. Qtr.	2 Doz. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 56	Rs. 58 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte Blanche	28	30 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte d'Or	32	34 0

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.		
St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
Rauenthal	,, 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,, 41	do.
Marcobrunner	,, 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	,, 45	do.
Steinberg	,, 48	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE,		
H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	,, 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Do.	,, 25	per case of 2 doz Pts.
Steinwein	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
BEER:—		
Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6	,,
BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	,, 22	,,
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	,, 20	,,
Do. do. ** Stars	,, 23	,,
Do. do. *** Stars	,, 27	,,
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	,, 30	,,
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims	Rs. 36	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 40	per case of 2 doz, Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,, 35	,,
Carte Blanche, ditto	,, 40	,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	,, 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
ASPARAGUS:—		
Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE ENCORE WHISKEY.

THE following satisfactory and most convincing evidence shows the absolute purity and safety of using the ENCORE WHISKEY as an Alcoholic stimulant:—

LANCET.—"REMARKABLY FREE from Fusel Oil, mild, WHOLESOME, and pleasant."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Removal of the Fusel Oil is most complete and efficacious."
MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.—"We can highly commend it as well-fitted for Medical use, being very pure, wholesome, and pleasant."
MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.—"PURE and WHOLESOME and uncontaminated with the mixtures frequently used to give fictitious age and aroma."
MEDICAL RECORD.—"Must rank foremost as the purest of alcoholic stimulants."
PRACTITIONER.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil, of extremely mild, and a safe alcoholic stimulant."
SANITARY RECORD.—"Such an excellent DIETETIC STIMULANT deserves a widespread reputation."
PUBLIC HEALTH.—"EXCEPTIONALLY PURE. It would be fortunate for the health of the community if in general use."
NATIONAL FOOD AND FUEL REFORMER.—"All who value their health should use it."
DR H. C. BARTLET, F. C. S.—"Contained less trace of that deleterious and poisonous matter, Fusel oil, than any spirit I have ever submitted to the same searching investigation. The Medical Profession should recommend to their patients no Whiskey which does not come up to this standard."
DR. C. R. C. TICHBORNE, F. C. S. TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—"Carefully examined for Fusel Oil, but none could be discovered. Perfectly free from poisonous metals that are frequently found in Wiskies, and which are very deleterious. REMARKABLY GOOD QUALITY."
DR. PAUL, F. C. S.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil or other injurious substance."
DR. STEVENSON MACADAM.—"Very pure and wholesome and of exceedingly fine equality."

This Whiskey is not only a pleasant and wholesome stimulant for ordinary use, but for delicate constitutions it is invaluable as it will agree with such when no other alcoholic stimulant will, whether in the form of wine or cognac. It is used almost exclusively in the practice of many of the most eminent men in the Medical Profession.

EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED EQUALLY PURE.
PRICE Rs. 20 PER DOZEN.
Wholesale Agents for Bombay,
TRANT AND BRIDGER,
7, Church Gate Street.
Retail Agents,
C. D. FLETCHER, Meadows Street.
DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Meadows Street.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,
FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Street, where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate rices.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

For sale a handsome pair of bright bay Arab horses, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very fast and showy, with a light Englis built open carriage in good order and set of English double harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,800, the property of Colonel Hall.

"Snowdon," a Thoroughbred Waler gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a first class charger, perfectly quiet under fire. Has never bucked, and is very good tempered, up to great weight. Price Rs. 850.

"Viking," a very handsome chesnut Waler gelding 15-1½ high, a cavalry charger, perfectly quiet to ride and is a free going horse with easy paces.

"Tenny," a bay Waler mare, 6 years, 15-1½ high, well bred, good looking and carries herself well, quiet to ride and good tempered, up to weight. Price Rs. 850.

A flea-bitten grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, strong and well built, goes in all harness, and a good saddle horse. Rs. 400.

A pair of bay Australia horses, 15 hands, good conditioned and very serviceable, and good harness horses. Rs. 600.

A bay horse fast in harness. Rs. 200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, March 30, 1878.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all escriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whipfs olice Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

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Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and eer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of publi support.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES.
WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT BOARD.
YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.
2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY,
4, Hummum Street.

POONA,
East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
Hummum Street.
POONA,
East Street.

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—
MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.
Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of very description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes. Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.: also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

** All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,
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PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLEN CELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public, and especially his former Constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c. either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.
☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale. Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D., Sale; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale nd Bombay.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.

THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the island supplied on application to
MISS LE QUESNE,
Balmoral Terrace, Jersey.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to
PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val dé Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A S T H M A AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST
A F F E C T U A L REMEDY IS
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and estorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings. Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories. Staircases, and every description of Ironwork,

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless. and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hockin Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY; MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)
HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

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All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

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DR. BRIGHT'S,
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
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Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ Important Caution—Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

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LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,[illegible]
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FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
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Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

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